# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,809 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captains. | FRIDAY. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L SUTLEJ | 4149 | 800 | A. H. Johnson | 8th Oct. |
| M BENGAL | 4500 | 800 | W. B. Andrews | 15th ,, |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 22nd ,, |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | R. Haselwood | 29th |
| L GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 5th Nov. |
| M PARRAMATTA | 4759 | 900 | W. D. Anderson | 12th ,, |
| L RAVENNA | 3372 | 700 | A. B. Daniell | 19th ,, |
| — SIAM | 3041 | 500 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th ,, |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROHILLA | 3500 | 700 | W. Barratt | 15th Oct. |
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 600 | G. Scrivener | 29th ,, |
| SURAT | 3142 | 550 | R. G. Murray | 12th Nov. |
| KAISER-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | E. G. Stead | 26th |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

**F. D. PARKER,**
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay, | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Oct. | 20th Nov. |
| ARCHIMEDE | 4,000 | 600 | 20th Oct. | 10th Dec. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Nov. | 1st Jan. 1887 |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA | 3,500 | 15th Oct. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 3rd Nov. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

**F. BOZZONI,**
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | A. Ballovich | 3,500 | 500 | 16th October. |
| VORWARTS | F. Radonicich | 2,800 | 450 | 3rd Nov. |
| AMPHITRITE | B. Gelcich | 4,600 | 600 | 16th ,, |
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3,500 | 550 | 3rd Dec. |
| MEDUSA | E. Perini | 3500 | 550 | 16th ,, |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 100 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TITANIA | S. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 2nd Nov. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

**O. VON HOFFER,**
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

| | | Tons. | H. P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. RYDAL HALL | | 2,700 | 400 | about 23rd Oct. |
| S.S. WERNETH HALL | T. Collin | 4,100 | 500 | ,, 20th Nov. |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to

**EDWARD BATES & Co.**
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

### COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

| 400 lbs. nett. | —BALE— | 500 lbs. nett. |
|---|---|---|
| Outturn per diem | 200 Bales | 175 Bales |
| Measurement per bale | 7' 6" | 9' 0" |
| Weight of Hoop per bale | 6 lbs. | 7 lbs. |

Apply to
**A. E. CUMMINS,**
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

### THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on MONDAY, 11th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th October, 1886. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

| | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC | per doz., | Rs. 28 0 |
| TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC | ,, | ,, 33 0 |
| TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy | ,, | ,, 37 0 |
| TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use | ,, | ,, 60 0 |

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

### CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

| | | Cash Price. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bottles | per dozen, | 6 | 8 |
| Half-Bottles | ,, | 4 | 8 |

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24, per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

### AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

### NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory. the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

### FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
*Price List on Application.*
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

### THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

### INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

| | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. | 1 lb. packets, | per packet | 1 | 6 |
| | 2 lb. packets, | per packet | 2 | 12 |
| | 5 lb. catties, | per catty | 6 | 12 |
| SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets | | per packet | 2 | 12 |
| PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets | | per packet | 3 | 0 |
| HYSON, Young (green) | | 1 lb. packet | 1 | 10 |
| ORANGE PEKOE, Finest | | 1 lb. packet | 1 | 10 |
| TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE | in 1 lb. packets | per packet | 1 | 0 |
| | in 2 lb. packets | per packet | 2 | 0 |
| * TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea | | per lb. | 0 | 10 |

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

### S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE

PIANOS! PIANOS!

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35

PIANOS! PIANOS!

PER MONTH.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

ON SALE

PIANOS! PIANOS!

FOR CASH

PIANOS! PIANOS!

OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

PIANOFORTES

PIANOS! PIANOS!

BY

PIANOS! PIANOS!

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,

PIANOS! PIANOS!

COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN

PIANOS! PIANOS!

AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

Price List post free.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

### PHILLIPS —— POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA —— PHILLIPS.

### FIRST CLASS CLOTHING!

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of experienced EUROPEAN CUTTERS, and perfect satisfaction is at all times guaranteed.

Our STOCK for this SEASON has again been personally selected by our Mr. Asquith from the best known WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, and will be replenished by regular shipments of the NEWEST GOODS. A. L. & W. beg to draw attention to their

Specialities for Evening Dress Suits.
Do. do. Hot Weather Wear.
Do. do. The Homeward Bound.
Do. do. Garden Parties, Levées.
Do. do. Wedding Garments.
Do. do. Tennis, Boating, Cricketing, etc.
Do. do. The Hills and Cold Climates.
Do. do. Breeches, Riding Trousers, etc.
Do. do. Ulsters.

PATTERNS, CATALOGUE AND PRICES WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870

### SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. LD. BOMBAY.

### MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

### ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

### BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

| Length Inches | 44, | 46, | 48, | 50, | 52, | 54, | 56 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price Rs. | 8-8 | 8-8 | 10-8 | 10-8 | 12-8 | 12-8 | 13-8 |

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS BLACK VELVET COLLAR

| Length Inches | 48, | 50, | 52, | 54, | 56 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 34-0 | 35-0 | 36-0 | 37-0 | 38-0 |

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT DRAB VELVET COLLAR

| Length Inches | 46, | 48, | 50, | 52, | 54, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 14-8 | 15-8 | 16-8 | 17-8 | 18-8 |

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS WITH VELVET COLLAR

| Length Inches | 48, | 50, | 52, | 54, | 56, | 58 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 23-0 | 24-0 | 25-0 | 26-0 | 27-0 | 28-0 |

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS WITH EYELETS

| Size | |
|---|---|
| 60 by 50 | 11-8 |
| 72 by 54 | 14- |

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

| Size | |
|---|---|
| 60 by 50 | 10-8 |
| 72 by 54 | 13-8 |

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THINK 60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Price from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.

A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

### AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

### BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

### THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER

THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

### PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CAPITALISTS, RETIRED OFFICERS, OR OTHERS DESIROUS OF SETTLING IN INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL TEA ESTATE, with a Comfortable Residence furnished with every requisite, charmingly situated in a healthy, equable climate under the Himalayas.

Besides land under Tea, there is a Small Kitchen Garden, an Orchard with English Fruit-trees, Garden Appliances, Live Stock, &c., &c.

Further particulars, on application by letter to "ETCETERA," care of Alliance Bank, Lahore.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

DEAR SIR,—At a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 6th September, 1886, it was resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 25 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 1st November 1886, at the registered office of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent., per annum, will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.

LANG MOIR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the power given by LUXUMIBAI, widow of the late VENAYECKRAO JUGONNATHJI SHANKARSETT, to RAO SAHEB GUNPATRAO MOROBA PITALE, and Mr. BALAJI CASSINATHJI, has been REVOKED, and that they have been REMOVED from the MANAGEMENT of her property, and the Public are cautioned against paying to them any sum or sums of money due to her either for rent or otherwise. Dated this 5th day of October, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for Luxumibai,
widow of Venayeckrao Jugonnathji, Shankarsett.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 1st JANUARY ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES to this Company for the year 1887.

Tender forms with Conditions and List of Stores are procurable on payment of Rupees three for each set on application to the Store-keeper B. and N.-W. Railway Co., Sonpur.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "TENDER for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES" and be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway Co., and be delivered by noon of the 8th November next at the Company's Offices, Gorakhpur.

The Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway Co. reserves to himself the right to reject any or the whole of the Tenders.

RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED as EARNEST MONEY must accompany each tender to prove *bona-fides* of intending Tenderers.

Sonpur, 24th Sept., 1886.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Abbé Liszt, the story of His Life by R. L. De Beaufort | 3 12 |
| Cynic Fortune; by D. Christie Murray | 2 4 |
| Doris's Fortune; by the Author of "House on the Marsh" | 0 10 |
| Frank Weatherall; by W. C. Metcalfe | 1 4 |
| Giant Raff, 2 Parts; by Jules Verne | 1 4 |
| Godfrey Morgan; by Jules Verne | 0 10 |
| Huckleberry Finn; by Mark Twain | 1 4 |
| Making of the Irish Nation; by J. A. Partridge | 3 12 |
| Martindale's extra Pharmacopia | 4 8 |
| Oranges and Alligators, Sketches of South Florida Life; by T. W. Hardy | 3 4 |
| Plays of Æschylus | 0 10 |
| Salambo; A Realistic Romance of Ancient Carthage; by G. Flaubert | 1 12 |
| Squire's Companian to the British Pharmacopia | 6 12 |
| Tom Tiddler's Ground; by F. Marryat | 5 4 |
| White Chief of the Caffres; by Major-General A. W. Drayson | 2 4 |
| Whose Hand by W. G. Wills | 0 10 |

NOVELS BY EMILE ZOLA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheap Editions, each | 1 12 |

NANA. ASSOMOIS. PIPING-HOT!

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ........ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | „ 52 0 | „ 54 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | „ 58 0 | „ 60 0 |
| Dry Elite Choix Champagne | „ 46 0 | „ 48 0 |
| First Quality Dry | „ 38 0 | „ 40 0 |

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goldlack, extra | „ 44 0 | „ 47 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | „ 16 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer | „ 17 0 | „ ... |
| Leibiraumilch | „ 21 0 | „ 24 0 |
| Steinwein | „ 21 0 | „ ... |
| Hochheimer Berg | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Jucen Victoria Berg | „ 34 0 | „ ... |

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brauneberger | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | „ — | „ 21 0 |
| Berncasteler-Rosenberg | „ 18 0 | „ 21 0 |
| Josefhofer | „ 28 0 | „ ... |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Steinberger | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Scharzhofberger | „ 34 0 | „ ... |
| Johannisberger | „ 35 0 | 38 0 |

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sauterne | Rs. 18 0 | ... |

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good old red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine „ | „ 22 0 | — |
| Very fine „ | „ 27 0 | ... |
| Most particular reserved old red Port | „ 38 0 | — |

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | Per 1 doz. Qts. | |
|---|---|---|
| Medoc | „ 10 8 | .. |
| Chateau de Frands | „ 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | „ 14 0 | — |
| Les Canons | „ 16 0 | „ 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | „ 18 0 | — |
| Chateau Leoville | „ 19 0 | ... |
| Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe | „ 21 0 | — |
| Chateau Lafitte | „ 23 0 | ... |
| Chateau Manvesin | „ 27 8 | ... |

From MUNZER & SPANN.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Estephe | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Haut Canon | „ 15 0 | „ 17 0 |
| Margaux Medoc | „ 17 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose | „ 28 0 | .. |

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 28 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre | „ 16 0 | ... |

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

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|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 17 0 | .. |
| Chateau Romer | „ 16 0 | ... |

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carlovitz | 12 0 |

BRANDY.

| | Per 1 doz. |
|---|---|
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 21 0 |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Span } | „ 24 0 |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules | „ 26 0 |
| Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules | „ 29 0 |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** | „ 34 0 |

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

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|---|---|
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 |
| Chambertin | „ 26 0 |

WHISKEY.

| | Per 1 doz. qts. |
|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** | Rs. 24 0 |
| „ „ ** | „ 22 0 |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend | „ 20 0 |

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| | Per doz. qts. | Per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Pauli Beer | Rs. 6 4 | „ 3 12 |
| Mainzer Export Beer | „ 5 8 | „ .. |
| Hamburger Export Beer | „ 5 4 | „ .. |
| Bavarian Export Beer | „ 6 0 | „ 3 8 |
| Grimm's Pilsener Beer | „ 5 4 | .... |
| Pilsener Beer | „ 5 8 | „ 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles | „ 5 4 | „ ... |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maraschino a case of 25 Pints | Rs. 25 0 | .. |
| Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles | „ 40 0 | .. |

| | Per doz. quarts. | |
|---|---|---|
| Finest Kummel | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. ... |
| Superior Vermouth | „ 19 0 | .. |
| Finest do | „ 20 0 | .. |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. | Rs. 0 11 | per lb. |
| Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. | „ 2 4 | per tin. |

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|---|---|---|
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| Do. do do | per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter Finest, extra quality | ½ lb. tin at Rs. | 0 9 |
| | 1 do. | 1 0 |
| | 2 do. | 1 12 |

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| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | Rs 2 8 | Rs 1 8 |
| Cellery | „ ... | „ 0 12 |
| French Beans | „ ... | „ 0 9 |
| Young Cut Beans | „ — | „ 0 9 |
| Smoked Sausages | „ — | „ 1 8 |
| Small Sausages | „ — | „ 1 6 |
| Pease for Soup | „ ... | „ 1 0 |

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| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Tongues (whole ox) | per tin of 2 lbs. | 1 12 |
| Andrews Corned Beef | „ 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| Roast Beef | 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| Boiled Beef | 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| Brawn | „ 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| Corned Beef | „ 2 lbs. | 0 12 |
| do. | „ 1 lbs. | 0 8 |
| Potted Tongues | „ ½ lbs. | 0 8 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
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| 1878 | £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 | £5,348,407 9 2 |

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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## NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, on account of the DASSARA, and on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, on account of the MOHARRAM HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd October 1886.

NOTICE.

WANTED a COMPETENT COMPOUNDER on a monthly salary of Rs. 16 for service in the City Dispensary, at Sholapur. Persons desirous of serving are requested to send their applications within a month to the undersigned, together with their testimonials of qualifications from the Medical Officer under whom they have served.

APAJI RAOJI,
President, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur, 24th September, 1886.

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# BOMBAY.

**VESSELS ARRIVED.**—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—St. Dunstan (s), from Aden; and Brisbane, Mauritius.

**VESSELS SAILED.**—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Henry Balckow (s), for Persian Gulf; Niagara (s), Hull; Kerbella (s), London; Iran (s), Kurrachee; and Europa (s), Port Said.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**—The s.s. St. Dunstan entered the dock yesterday.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 2nd inst., shows a decrease of Rs. 1,01,171 in receipts.

**BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.**—The daily average attendance at the above dispensary for the month of September was 206·2; and the admissions 2,169; the prevailing diseases were fevers 528, and bowel complaints 415.

**POONA HORSE SHOW.**—"Prize List" writes:—"Your Poona correspondent is in error in stating that the first prize in the Tandem class was awarded to Mr. Baggally's team, Mr. Stronach's team from Bombay were placed first, and Mr. Baggally's second."

**REPORTED THEFT.**—Chugunlal Shamsingjee, residing at Argyle Road, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of a box containing currency notes, three tolas of gold, three pieces of silver, a German silver cup and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 115, from his premises.

**WRECK OF A NATIVE CRAFT.**—A muchwa, called the Chandni, laden with firewood from Junjeera, was on Sunday night last driven on to the rocks on the east side of the Middle Ground Battery, where she is now lying a complete wreck. No lives were lost.

**FATAL CART ACCIDENT.**—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dhondee Luximon, aged 35 years, a cart-driver, who on Tuesday afternoon accidentally fell off his cart at Lower Colaba, and one of the wheels passing over his back, he sustained serious internal injuries, and died from the effects at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—An inquest was held yesterday, by the coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Pandoo Baloo, aged 40 years, a groom in the employ of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, and who lived in his master's premises at Warden Road, Malabar Hill. He was apparently in good health on the night previous. He took his usual meal then and went to bed, and on the following morning was found dead. The medical evidence went to show that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

## AGRICULTURAL REFORMS IN KATTYWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Indian Agriculturist*:—This subject has drawn the attention of a few of the native States in Kattywar, where lately some sort of regular agricultural departments have been established. The British Political Officers there, seem sometimes to take lively interest in it. One of them Colonel Nutt, who has great taste for it, held agricultural shows lately at Wadhwan and one at Gondal, both of which were a great success. Such kind of agricutural shows if held occasionally at different places, will, no doubt, do much good in the improvement of agriculture.

Gondal State in Kattywar has lately opened an experimental farm, in addition to the Botanical Gardens there, to try experiments on various crops, indigenous as well as foreign manures, &c. Ensilage system is also being tried this year. An agricultural class of paid apprentices has also been taken in connection with this farm, to train up the boys in practical agriculture, in order to prepare better qualified persons for employment in the Revenue Department. The boys will be trained for two years, when they will very well be fit for the object they are intended for. Besides ensilage, cattle-breeding is also intended to be taken up. This is a very fine systematic start, and if well managed, will prove an excellent model for the whole of Kattywar.

Junaghur State has also been trying experiments in indigo and tobacco. Indigo is proved a great success, and is tried this year on a large scale. The Girnar is a good field to try some experiments on coffee, cinchona, &c., which if successful, will be very remunerative to the State. It requires the personal attention of a practical and persevering man. Many other States have also employed graduates of agricultural colleges, to improve and introduce new reforms in agriculture wherever they can.

Instead of working singly, it will be more advantageous, if all the States conjointly try to work for it. Local fund system has long been working in Kattywar, and if from this fund, a large model farm be established under the superintendence of a good practical man, there will be a very large scope for experiments, and will do a great good to all concerned

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

WILL the committee be composed of Government officials only, as in the case of the Finance Committee of inquiry? We do not see much reason to congratulate the native community on this resolution of the Government of India. We have all along disapproved of the idea of keeping the question of appointing natives to responsible posts at the mercy or whim o the Government of India officials. We shall never get the right to covenanted appointments without a competitive examination, which must be held in England. The only revision should be as regards the limit of age. We think examinations should be held for uncovenanted appointments also. Any other system would be unsafe as far as the natives are concerned.—*Bombay Samachar*.

THE appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison as President of the Commission will be received with satisfaction by the natives. We trust the Governments of the Presidencies will send in such names as would be unanimously approved of by the general public. It would not be amiss to consult the different political associations on the subject. These latter bodies should now take the earliest opportunity to express their views on the various questions involved.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

### THE RESULT OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE results of the medical examinations in Bombay are invariably more satisfactory than the results of other university examinations. More candidates appear from the former branch and with a larger percentage of success. Out of 196 candidates that had gone up this year 103 have passed. This is very satisfactory, but there are some who view this state of things with alarm. They assert that the supply of doctors now is far in excess of the demand, and consequently less number of natives should take up the branch of study. It is true that a certain number of passed medical men do not get work, but from that it does not follow that more doctors are not wanted. The reason why some of them are not successful is this: After passing the examination they stick to Bombay. They have not the enterprise to go into the zillahs where there is a wide and honourable field for them. Again though the number of doctors in Bombay has considerably increased, the rate of fee is not reduced. Most of them have an ambition to sport a *gharree* or a *palkee*, and in consequence of this they try to charge the same fee as that of a tried and old medical man. The majority of the natives are too poor to support this luxury, and they fall back upon cheap quacks.—*Bombay Samachar.*

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

REFERRING to the resolution of Government on technical education the *Kanada Suarte* says:—"It will create no little disappointment that the idea of establishing a technological institute has been given up for the present. The objections to its establishment are two, *viz.*, want of funds and want of men of sufficient scientific education to avail themselves of its teaching. What is considered suited to the present requirements of the presidency is an institution located near the mills and workshops of this city, where teaching likely to be of use to the managers or foremen is to be imparted. It is extremely questionable whether these excellent objects are to be gained through the instrumentality of the ill-educated and wretchedly-paid teachers who are now in charge of the primary education of the presidency. However, these are the lines on which Government are to proceed in the matter of technical education. Though financial considerations have prevented them from initiating a more ambitious scheme still there is every token that they have earnestly considered the subject, and have not omitted to utilize every available means in their power for the promotion of the main object in view. As for special industrial schools, Government appeal to the public spirit of wealthy citizens as well as to the activity of local boards to open them whenever possible, and it is to be hoped that this appeal will not altogether be in vain."

PHILLIPS AND Co.'s PHARMACIES (Bombay and Poona) are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified English Chemists, and every care is exercised in dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions. Manager in Bombay, Mr. E. BEYNON, First Class Certificated Chemist, Soc. Arts, London; late of Messrs. Savory and Moore, New Bond Street, London.

## THE BERARS OIL COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. A. W. Forde presided. The report which was submitted to the meeting was as follows:—

Out of the capital of Rs. 1,25,000, about eleven hundred shares of Rs. 100 each have been subscribed up to date, on which the 1st, 2nd and 3rd calls of Rs. 25 each have been made. An eligible plot of ground admeasuring about 61,787 square yards, with two bungalows and subsidiary buildings standing thereon, belonging to Byramji Dastur Jamaspjee, Esq., C.I.E., has been secured and taken on lease for the period of 10 years, with an option for renewal, for a further period of 10 years, and option to purchase in the interval on very advantageous terms. The directors in securing this plot have taken into consideration the great savings which have been effected, as there are already two bungalows and other buildings thereon, for building which a large amount would have been necessarily required. Besides this the property is situated in a central part of Akola, and close to the river. Your directors have approved and accepted the tender of T. Drewet, Esq., for the supply of machinery with mill buildings complete, as per the plans approved by A. W. Forde, Esq. M.I.C.E., as his tender was found low and advantageous to the company; and they have entered into an agreement with him on the 19th April, 1886. The contract given to Mr. Drewet is for supplying complete plant to express 19,800 lbs of oil per (24 hours) day, and 28,000 lbs of cake, and also the plant for making boiled oil. In selecting the oil mills your directors have approved Drewet's patent steam-heated rotary oil mills which was patented so recently as 1885. They are suitable for all kinds of seeds, and guaranteed to extract from any seeds or nuts a greater quantity of oil than can be obtained by other mills. Your directors have the pleasure to state that the building works at Akola have made very satisfactory progress, under the direction of A. W. Forde, Esq., M.I.C.E., and under the supervision of an experienced surveyor deputed for the purpose. The walls are already built 9 feet high above extra basement of 3 feet, making in all 12 feet high from the level of the ground, and your directors expect the whole building to be ready in about a month. The engines and boiler have been shipped in the s.s. Rydal Hall, which sailed on 9th instant, and which is expected to arrive on 6th October next. 50 oil mills of Drewet's patent, shafting, gearing, steampipes, and oil storage tanks are ready for despatch. Two litharge mills, two seed elevators and two sets of seed crushers have been sent to Akola. In short, your directors anticipate that the whole of your mills will be put in working order in the early part of November next. Your directors have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Banajee Katra and Co., secretaries, managers and agents, in accordance with clause IV. of the memorandum and articles 116 of the of association of the company.

The meeting concluded after the office-bearers were appointed and thanks voted to the chairman.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott:—

RE EDWARD J. S. SHREWSBURY.—Mr. Dhairyavan moved for the insolvent's discharge, which had been postponed by Mr. Justice Bayley for six months with protection. That time had now expired, and the application was granted.

RE DHANJEE RAGOJEE.—Mr. Manker applied for the insolvent for an interim order, which was granted.

RE DHARAMSEY POONJABHOY.—On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE JAMES F. B. MITCHELL.—Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule if necessary. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE WILLIAM MACDOWELL.—Mr. Manker applied for leave to amend the insolvent's schedule, which was granted.

RE BHASKER KESHUR AND OTHERS.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

### THE PAY OF A RETIRED MILITARY OFFICER.

RE CAPTAIN ARTHUR BOWLES.—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland for the Official Assignee, moved, under section 27 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, that his client be given liberty to receive from the War Office a sum of £47-15 due to the insolvent annually as part of his retired pay. In support of his application, Mr. Inverarity read the following affidavit made by the Official Assignee:—On the 11th March 1885, the insolvent who, until the time of his retirement, was a Captain in H. M's. East Yokshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, stationed at Colaba, filed his petition and schedule, stating his liabilities at Rs. 24,753, and assets *nil*; and a vesting order was made on the same date under section 7 of the Act. On 18th March 1885, an interim protection order was granted to the insolvent until the third Wednesday in September following. Previously to the filing of the petition, that is on the 15th January 1885, an order had been obtained from the High Court, at the instance of one of the insolvent's creditors, for the attachment of a moiety of his monthly salary, pay, and allowances in execution of an order for the payment of costs due by the insolvent to the attaching creditor, amounting together to Rs. 822; and a sum of Rs. 198 in respect of such moiety of salary, pay, and allowances for the month of February 1885, was realised by the Sheriff in virtue of such attachment prior to the filing of the petition. After the filing of the petition, it was arranged between myself and the solicitors for the attaching creditor that the attachment should be continued for the benefit of the general body of creditors, and that the moiety of salary, pay and allowances thereby attached should be paid to me. Shortly after the filing of the petition, the insolvent made strenuous efforts to induce me to get the attachment removed, representing that this was necessary in order to enable him to make a settlement with his creditors; but it was explained to him that until a definite arrangement for settlement was come to, the attachment must continue; but that on such settlement being effected, and his petition withdrawn, any amount attached and realised subsequent to the vesting order would be handed back to him. It was also explained to him that, as the attachment was being continued for the benefit of all creditors, it would in no way hinder a settlement being come to. On the 1st July 1885, an application was made on behalf of the insolvent for leave to withdraw his petition; and it was thereupon ordered that the case should stand over until the 2nd September 1885, and that the usual notices of such application should be served on the creditors. On the 29th July 1885, no notices having in the meanwhile been served, a similar application was made on behalf of the insolvent; and it was ordered that it should stand over until the 2nd December 1885, and that then notices should be served, and that insolvent should then come up for examination. During July 1885, the balance of the amount of the attachment was realised by the Sheriff, with the exception of the Sheriff's poundage and certain costs of execution. On the 24th August 1885, notices were issued to creditors on the insolvent's application, returnable on the 2nd December 1885, for leave to withdraw his petition. On the 16th September 1885, on a further application made on behalf of the insolvent, his protection order was renewed until 17th March 1886. Meanwhile, he for some months received his full salary, pay and allowances until, on the 31st October 1885, under pressure of threats from me that I should apply for another attachment, I at length received a sum of Rs. 150 out of his pay for November 1885, through the paymaster of his regiment, who subsequently paid me two further sums of Rs. 150 each out of his pay for December 1885, and January 1886 respectively. No further payment has been received by me. On the return of the rule on the 2nd December, the insolvent neither appeared himself nor instructed any one to appear on his behalf, and the rule was postponed for one week, of which I gave him due notice by letter, but to which letter I received no reply. On the 9th December 1885, the insolvent through counsel obtained a further postponement of the rule till 17th February 1886, the insolvent being directed to attend for examination on that date. In December 1885, having received information that insolvent was about to retire from the service, and that a considerable sum of money would become payable to him upon such retirement, I sent notices to the paymaster of his regiment, to the Army Purchase Commissioners at the War Office, and to Messrs. William Watson and Co., the insolvent's agents. In February last, I received a reply to my communication to the War Office. On the 3rd February, 1886, the insolvent signed a warrant in favour of Mr. Pearse as his attorney, and on the 10th idem, Mr. Pearse wrote to the Clerk of the Court intimating the insolvent's intention to withdraw his application for leave to withdraw his petition. On the 10th March 1886, on an application on behalf of the insolvent, it was directed that the hearing of the petition should stand over until the 21st July 1886, and that the usual notices should be served on the creditors, and that the insolvent should attend for examination. On the 17th March 1886, on an *ex prate* application made on behalf of the insolvent, and based upon affidavits made by himself and his agent, an order was made renewing the protection order until the third Wednesday in July 1886. Insolvent took no steps to get notices served as directed; but has availed himself of the renewal of his protection order to get away from India, and had proceeded, it was believed, to England. This he did without the leave of the Court and without giving me any intimation whatsoever of his intention; and had it not been for the notice I had sent to the War Office, I believe that he would ere now have himself received the sum of £1,600. It now appears that insolvent, finding himself unable to obtain possession of the £ 1,600, has elected in lieu thereof to be retired on retired pay of seven shillings per day, of which he is allowed to receive £80 per annum. About the 26th August last, Mr. Pearse, on behalf of the insolvent, called on me and suggested, under instructions by telegram received from the insolvent, that a lump payment of £500 should be made in compromise of insolvent's debts. I thereupon communicated his proposal to Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, the solicitors for the attaching creditor, and they wrote to Mr. Pearse, but no reply had been received. The only assets of the insolvent which have come to me are Rs. 605-9-7, now in the hands of the Sheriff; and three sums of Rs. 150 each, making together Rs. 450. The former sum, had it not been for the attachment which the insolvent was so anxious to have removed, and the latter sums, had it not been for my threats of a further attachment, would not have ever come to my hands. The insolvent from the very commencement of his insolvency until the time of his leaving India, had been making vague representations as to his desire and intention to settle with his creditors; and on similar representations, he has from time to time obtained the indulgence of the Court, and the forbearance of his creditors, but he has never yet made a single definite and tangible offer. After payment to the insolvent of the sum of £80 per annum out of his retired pay, there will remain, I believe, a balance of about £47-15 per annum available for payment towards his debts, and which has been reserved for that purpose as shown in the letter from the War Office, dated 10th July last.

His Lordship made an order as applied for.

## AN INSOLVENT MERCHANT'S MODE OF BUSINESS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb convicted Fazulbhoy Danjee, an insolvent Mahomedan merchant, of cheating Vadoomull Moolchund, a Hindu wool merchant, in respect of 15 boras of wool, worth Rs. 606, on the 28th June last. Mr. Brown prosecuted, and Mr. Manker defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence adduced that on the 28th of June the accused went to the complainant, and obtained 15 boras of wool from him, promising to pay him on the following day. On the same day he went to two other merchants, and also obtained from them wool on the promise of payment the next day. These boras he pledged with a shroff for Rs 1,925. The only money he possessed when purchasing the wool was an amount at Wallace and Co's, which was attached. He was also much indebted to several persons who were pressing him for their money. With the money he received from the shroff, the accused settled the claims of those who were dunning him. On the 30th he filed his schedule in the Court of Insolvency, and did not pay for the wool he obtained from the complainant and the two other merchants. In defence it was contended that it was a credit transaction, a case for a civil court as the accused had every intention of paying for the wool.

His Worship, in deciding the case, remarked that all he had to do was to consider whether it was shown that the intention of the accused was to commit a fraud or not when he got the wool. It was contended that the evidence of the other merchants was not admissible in the case, but his Worship thought it was very properly admitted, and the case one for a criminal court. As to the accused's intention of fraud, it was clearly shown by his actions. On the 28th he obtained and pledged the wool, on the 29th he prepared his petition, and on the morning of the 30th fied his schedule. He was insolvent at the time of the transactions, and immediately afterwards paid those creditors who were pressing him. His Worship sentenced the accused to nine months' hard labour in the House of Correction, and adjourned the cases against the accused brought by the other merchants.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC IN INDIA.

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 139 of Act XXVI. of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II. of 1885), the Governor-General in Council has made certain rules for the guidance and control of Notaries Public appointed under that Act, and fixing the fees payable to those Notaries. Among them are the following:—

Besides recording declarations of payment for honour (section 113), Notaries Public shall, following the practice existing in the Presidency towns, also register notings and protests made by them. Every Notary Public shall permit the District Judge or such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf to inspect his register at such times, not oftener than twice a year, as the District Judge or officer may fix.

When the original instrument is in an Oriental language, any noting or protest or entry in his register, which has to be made in respect of the instrument, by a Notary Public may be made either in that language or in English.

In making presentments of bills or notes, Notaries Public shall observe the provisions of Chapter V. of the Act: Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Notary Public to allow the drawee of a bill of exchange time for deliberation as provided by section 63.

Every Notary Public shall have an office at such place within the local area for which he has been appointed as may be approved in this behalf by the District Judge.

Notaries Public shall charge fees at the rates mentioned below, namely:—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) For noting an instrument— | | |
| If the amount of the instrument does not exceed ... | 1,000 | 2 |
| If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed ... | 5,000 | 3 |
| Ditto Rs. 5,000 ditto ... | 20,000 | 5 |
| Ditto Rs. 20,000 ditto ... | 30,000 | 6 |
| Ditto Rs. 30,000 ditto ... | 50,000 | 7 |
| Ditto Rs. 50,000 ditto ... | ... | 8 |
| (2) For protesting an instrument— | | |
| If the amount of the instrument does not exceed ... | 1000 | 6 |
| If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed ... | 5000 | 7 |
| Ditto Rs. 5,000 ditto ... | 20,000 | 10 |
| Ditto Rs. 20,000 ditto ... | 30,000 | 11 |
| Ditto Rs. 30,000 ditto ... | 40,000 | 12 |
| Ditto Rs. 40,000 ditto ... | 50,000 | 13 |
| Ditto Rs. 50,000 ditto ... | 60,000 | 14 |
| Ditto Rs. 60,000 ditto ... | 70,000 | 15 |
| Ditto Rs. 70,000 ditto ... | 80,000 | 16 |
| Ditto Rs. 80,000 ditto ... | 90,000 | 17 |
| Ditto Rs. 90,000 ditto ... | 1,00,000 | 18 |
| Ditto Rs. 1,00,000 ditto ... | ... | 22 |
| (3) For recording a declaration of payment for honour | | 2-8 |
| (4) Duplicate protests,—half the charge for the original. | | |

NOTE.—In addition to the above fees, travelling allowance, at the rate of three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road, may be charged when the Notary Public is required to attend at any place more than one mile from his office.

These Rules shall come into force on the first day of January 1887.

## MINERAL RESOURCES OF BURMA.

OFFICIAL utterances, says the *Rangoon Times*, anent the mineral resources of this province have been found so often unreliable, that, without much hesitation, we take up the subject of gold in Burma, especially now that Upper Burma is ours. There is very little doubt that, geologically speaking, this country has been shamefully neglected. We stand greatly in need of a thorough geological exploration of the country, and particularly of the mountain ranges that form the back-bone of the whole tract from that part in which the Indian and Chinese Mountain systems meet, through the length of Burma and Malaya to Singapore. It is true we have had surveys by the Geological Department, and there is in existence a very learned compilation yclept. The Geology of Pegu, still what has been done in this direction is very little compared to what needs to be done if the country is to be thrown open to private enterprise and capital. Only one of the four provincial divisons has been investigated, and, with a result so miserable, that beyond a few theories of doubtful value and only a rough classification of a small number of deposits, nothing else has been made public. Some time back the Akyab littoral was examined, on its being urged that coal existed in the district, and the upshot was a confident declaration that nothing beyond "pockets" of lignite and anthracite existed, and that such fact was strong evidence against the existence of extensive coal formations. As to the Tenasserim division—a mining geologist travelled over part of it in a hurried way, and, no doubt, under instructions, left a record that would be prohibitive of all enterprise in the direction of developing the rich mineral resources of that part, only that people know better than to trust such official statements.

The discoveries of coal in Henzada and the neighbourhood, and the striking of oil in extensive fields in Arakan, ought to encourage geological exploration in the country. Madras, too, is not without her lessons. Not very many years back it would have raised a smile of incredulity had prospecting of gold been proposed with reference to the Blue Mountains or the establishment mooted of gold mining industry in the Wynaad. Yet to-day gold is a great fact in the southern presidency, and gold mining companies are working there most profitably.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

## BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 25th of September there were 223 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 227 deaths, and the death-rate was 27·3 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 25 from cholera, 75 from fevers, 28 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—4 Non-Asiatics, 1 Mixed Races, 157 Hindus, 57 Muhammadans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 25th September was 223 against 227 and 190 in the two preceeding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There were 25 deaths from cholera against 11 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 15. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 72 and 26 respectively, against 75 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·8 per mille per annum against 25·1, the mean of the last five years.

## MADRAS.

### THE STRIKE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *Madras Times*:—The strike among the tradesmen here continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation everywhere. Those who have had the direction or management of the strike seem to be very influential and astute men; for the strike is not only general, but it tells on everybody, rich and poor, high caste or low caste, black or white. There have been attempts at loot in some places, and at present any one in the garb of a European, be he what he may, is mobbed if he attempts to pass through the bazaar streets. If things are allowed to go on as they do at present, the consequences, I apprehend, will be very serious. In some cases people going to their several places of business have been mobbed; and the native Councillors appear to have a rather lively time of it. Mr. Austin, our acting Collector, was out the other day endeavouring to appease the exited mob and to induce the local tradesmen to resume business; but it was of no use. A few of the wealthy tradesmen of the place denounced some of the councillors as being corrupt men: and in doing so they have no doubt convinced us of the absurdity and failure of the principle introduced in Municipal towns of election by popular vote. The popular clamouring institutes Trichinopoly Councillors in a very grave matter, and deserves the careful consideration of the local Government. There is no doubt the Trichinopoly Municipality has become very unpopular with the tradesmen, and these are now clamouring for its total abolition. It is certainly the fact that the imposition of the income-tax—more especially the indiscriminate manner in which people seem to have been assessed under the Act—is the immediate cause of the present strike. They have increased the license-tax cent. per cent., say the tradesmen; and by this, of course, they refer to the income-tax which takes the place of the old license tax. But it is clear that the unsavory character of the income-tax has been the means of drawing the people out as to their views and feelings on the subject of Municipal institutions. I hear that, on the requisition of Government, Mr. Austin has written a report on the subject of the present strike; and I have every reason to believe that some decisive action will be taken by the local Government at once. The tradesmen, for their part, have not been idle in the matter of ventilating their grievance. Telegrams were sent by them to the Local and to the Supreme Government as soon as the strike developed itself; and it would appear that the tradesmen are determined to continue the strike until some assurance is given them by Government that the burdens they complain of will be eased.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF MR. PARNELL'S BILL.

THE Orleanist *Francais* devotes a leading article to the agrarian proposals of Mr. Parnell. It holds that the proposal of Mr. Parnell to still further diminish the rents, already much reduced by the Act of 1881, under which the landlords received a guarantee that the revised amounts should be maintained for fifteen years, is neither more nor less than the confiscation of 50 per cent. of the property of the landlords, with the certainty that the half which remains will undergo the same fate at the first opportunity. It is simply reopening the era of confiscation, which Mr. Gladstone declared for ever closed by the passing of his agrarian law of 1881. Nothing in the facts justifies this new step towards the ideal of Socialism. The Land Courts which have readjusted the rents since 1881 made a large allowance beforehand in their estimates for the depreciation of agricultural produce experienced all over Europe in recent years. The proof that the Irish farmers in general are not suffering more than those of other countries is, that they find it possible to dispose of their rights at higher prices than the legal valuations of the agrarian Commissions. There are certainly tenants not in a position to pay rent. But the reason is, that some deposit their money in banks; that others contribute too largely to the support of political agitators; and that a still greater number spend their cash in the enjoyments of life, including, in the first place, whisky. Mr. Parnell knows very well, the *Francais* believes, that his present movement will not bring back the Unionists to Mr. Gladstone; but it suits him and his associates on the other side of the Atlantic to provoke the passing of a vote which might furnish a pretext for an agrarian rising n Ireland.

## THE SELAMLIK.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent contributes the following to the *St. James's Gazette*:—One of the most characteristic public sights for a foreigner to witness in Constantinople is that of the Selamlik, or ceremony of salutation to the Sultan, when every Friday morning his Majesty goes to say his prayers at the mosque. He has a choice of places in which to pray, but only uses one of three: the first being Hamidje, that bright new temple built this year upon the breezy heights near his palace Yildiz; the second, Beschiktash, a less imposing shrine at the base of the hill; and the third, the little Medjidian mosque outside the lower gate of the palace. Not until the very last moment can it be made known to the expectant crowd in which mosque his Majesty intends to worship; thus, there is abundant room for surmise, and every one is left in a delightful state of uncertainty. To-day as we were jolted along in a carriage over the stones through dogs, dust and dirt, from Pera to Beschiktash, it was generally believed that the Sultan would come to the latter place. Dingy soiled dragoons, as they clattered forth from their respective barrack and coverered us with dust, all made a stand here; here the bands began their noise, while the infantry were drawn up two deep on either edge of the roadway. But soon it was rumoured that his Majesty would not descend; so civilian and soldier were alike forced to mount the hill to the strains of martial music and amid white clouds of dust. Hardly were we safely enconced in the angle of a window of a Corps de Garde, whence one got a full view of the entrance to the mosque, when a laughing aide-de-camp, Chefik Bey, the stalwart son of the old hermit of Hisfar, came to tell us that the Sultan had changed his mind. He would go to Beschiktash. This, however, was a false alarm. Nevertheless, the regiments of foot and horse which had marched hither from a long distance in the heat, the train of carriages with their clumsy drivers, the slipshod *imams* and beggars in their bright rags, all now hurried back to Beschiktash, where they had no sooner halted than a messenger from Yildiz brought them word that, after all, the Selamlik would be held at Hamidje. Another scramble up the rocky road under burning sunlight, another wrestle for places, and then the band breaks forth into discord and the soldiers give a wild shout. His Majesty, whose face has a worn fatigued look, drives slowly past in a splendid barouche, accompanied by Osman Pasha, Marshal of the Palace, and Namyk Pasha, his first aide-de-camp. Three other empty carriages, one a most sumptuously appointed victoria drawn by two beautiful ponies, follow the royal equipage, in case the Sultan should prefer another conveyance by which to return. On the steps of the mosque he looks back and bows once again before entering. During the hour of waiting for his reappearance one has time to remark more closely the intense colour and picturesqueness of the whole scene. The white gleaming mosque, against which the rich uniforms and fezes of the officers grouped at its base stand as a bright bar of gold and crimson; the dark-faced infantry in white and blue; the flame-coloured robes of *imams* who rush hither and thither across the pathway unhindered: all this wealth of colour arrests our eye in the foreground of the picture which has its contrast and completion in the turquoise water of the Bosphorus, the distant ships, and hills crowned and covered by minarets and sombre cypress-trees. So content are we to gaze upon all this that it is almost as a destruction of our pleasure when his Majesty comes back again, when the cavalry in dark-green tunics ride past on their stout grey horses, and the march-past begins. That, however, does not last very long. When the music and movement are at an end, the neat little victoria is brought by gorgeous grooms to the steps of the mosque, when his Majesty, amid a burst of cheering, gets into the carriage and takes the reins himself. At the same gentle pace he drives back to Yildiz, while the other empty vehicles and several magnificently caparisoned horses are following him in the rear. The fezes and epaulettes disperse; to greedy beggars who run after their Sovereign money is flung; the Selamiik is over. We have done our duty as good Mussulmans—we have wished the Sultan good morning.

## SHOOTING THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

ENCOURAGED by his success in shooting the rapids, Mr. Graham is constructing a new barrel craft in which to make the descent of the Falls of Niagara. There is more reason for supposing that this latter feat can be safely performed than there was for supposing the Whirlpool Rapids could be safely passed previous to Robinson's shooting them in the *Maid of the Mist* twenty-five years ago. Before that time no animal had passed through these rapids and survived. But the descent of the falls had been safely made repeatedly. In November, 1836, a female bull-terrier was put into a coffee sack by two men who had determined to get rid of her, and thrown into the rapids from the centre of Goat Island bridge. In the following spring she was found alive and well about sixty rods below the ferry, having lived during the winter on the carcase of a cow that had been thrown over the bank the previous fall. In 1858 another dog of the same breed was thrown into the rapids from near the same point. In less than an hour he came up the ferry stairs dripping wet, but uninjured by his plunge and current bath. The reason why the animals were not killed may be thus explained. Where the water that passes over the precipice falls into the water below, the spectator, under favourable circumstances, may see a beautiful exhibition of water cones apparently 10 or 12 ft. high. These are formed by the rapid accumulation and condensation of the falling water. It pours down so rapidly and in such quantities that the water below, so to speak, cannot run off fast enough, and it piles up as though it were in a state of violent ebullition. These cones are constantly forming and breaking. A hardy animal falling on to one of these cones, as on to a cushion, might slide safely into the current below. The dogs were doubtless fortunate enough to fall in this way, and were aided also by the repulsion of the water from the rocks in the swift channel through which they passed. Twenty years ago it was said: "It is not impossible that some strong man in a light, strong boat may thus at some future time, go over the Horseshoe Falls and not be killed." Many fish probably go over the precipice, and yet a dead fish is seldom found below. It is, then, possible that Mr. Graham may successfully perform his new feat, especially if his unique craft should take the down stream slope of a water cone or the current. Under currents will not trouble him, since the surface ebullition is strongly upward at the foot of the fall. Of course, if his barrel does not keep in the main channel, but gets outside of it so as to fall upon the rock, his destruction will be swift.

## SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS IN GERMANY.

HERR OTTO ATZROTT, secretary of the Berlin police, has compiled a catalogue, alphabetically arranged and with a table giving the names of the authors of the Socialist publications which have been seized, or of which the circulation has been prohibited since the passing of the measure to put down Socialism in 1878. From that date up to June of the present year, 792 printed volumes, 13 isolated numbers of German periodicals and 19 of foreign periodicals were placed under interdict, while 83 German and 41 foreign newspapers were definitely prevented from being put into circulation. This makes a total of 948 interdictions, of which 255 were in 1878, 141 in 1879, 87 in 1880, 141 in 1881, 40 in 1882, 62 in 1883, 132 in 1884, 72 in 1885, and 18 in the first five months of this year. Out of these prohibited publications, 530 were in Prussia, 196 in Saxony, which is the headquarters of Socialism, 85 in Bavaria, and 23 in Hesse. Moreover, 246 Socialist associations were dissolved, of which 71 were in Prussia, 70 in Saxony, and 41 in Hesse. Among the prohibited German publications were Herr Marx's "Manifesto of the Communist party in 1847." Several pamphlets and manifestoes of Ferdinand Lassalle, and works by Liebknecht, Bebel, Most, Hasenclever, Engels, and Vollmar. The foreign authors placed under ban comprised the Dutch socialist Nieuwenhuis, Bakounin, and Stepniak (Russia), and several French communists. Several theatrical pieces were also prohibited, among others "the Nihilists," a drama in four acts represented at Chicago upon the anniversary of the Paris Commune in 1882. Eleven photographs or lithographs were also prohibited, these being chiefly portraits of Socialist and Nihilist notabilities, one of the lithographs prohibited being a bust crowned with the Phrygian cap, and having on each side medallions with the portraits of Marx and Lassalle.

## THE CHRISTIAN MASSACRES IN CHINA.

THE last number of *Missions Catholiques* contains a letter from the agent of foreign missions at Shanghai, relating the persecution which has fallen upon the Catholics of Szchuen. The following is the report:—"Prefecture of the Taotai, July 2, 1886. A frightful misfortune has just fallen upon our heads like an avalanche. It is, perhaps, the ruin of the mission in Eastern Szchuen, in consequence of the weakness of the Mandarins. It is the Protestants who draw down upon us all this, especially the Americans, by their stupid originality. Yesterday about 4 o'clock, quite unexpectedly, for we had done nothing to give rise to the hatred of the Chinese, the mob, after demolishing and pillaging the Postestant establishments, proceeded in a mass to the large parish church of Chongkin and to our residence. For half a kilometre the streets were packed by a crowd of roughs. The doors held good but a moment, and we had to witness, I and six of the brotherhood, a most savage spectacle. We have lost everything—buildings, papers, money, ornaments, chalices, &c. The three priests who administer the church have saved, like ourselves, only what was upon their persons. Towards 6 o'clock, seeing that our lives were menaced, I left accompanied by my brethren and hooted by the crowd shouting cries of death. I was able to reach the pre ecture of the Taotai, where, an hour before midnight, Messrs. Blettery, Vincot, and Podechard joined me. The other three brethren were able to escape to the house of some converts devoted to us. To-day the mob are beginning to destroy what remains of our buildings, and are attacking our Christians with mad ferocity. What a disaster? And will it end here? God knows! Be kind enough to telegraph to France the misfortune, which is likely to be repeated. Our seminaries are in danger and our beautiful domains also. Oh! what a trial! What an unforeseen blow! Pray for me. P.S.—It is the operiod of Fon Kào (examination) which affords oppertunities for these outrages. Already one-half of our rich Christian families are pillaged; it may be called a real insurrection. The Mandarins can do nothing. Although warned and entreated to send us succour, they were unable to reach our dwelling on account of the crowded state of the streets. At 8 o'clock in the evening, having seized everything that could be carried off, the pillagers set fire to the building, which was reduced to ashes. Mr. Bourne, the English Consul, who had taken refuge in our house, together with Messrs. Lenoir, Dessolmes, and Rogie, concealed themselves in a corner, and only quitted their hiding-place when driven forth by the flames.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MR. C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, writes as follows to the *Times*:—In the discussions on the currency question it is much to be desired that the cases of England nd of India should be kept distinctly apart. England is suffering from falling prices caused, it is believed in part at least, by the scarcity of gold. India is suffering only in so far as she has contracted gold obligations. In India prices are maintained. Even the Government of India admits that the low exchange—*i.e.*, the fall in the gold value of silver—has been benefical to India, and has prevented a fall of Indian prices which would have been disastrous. The depreciation of silver, caused to a great extent by its demonstartion by other countries has the same effect on India which a large find of gold would have on England or other countries which have a gold standard. The effect it is true, is counteracted to some extent by the large foreign gold debt which India has to pay; and it is obscured because India has at present a volume of currency too small for her needs, which have of late years increased quite as fast as silver has poured in. Still if as Hume says, the condition of affairs is as pernicious to industry when gold and silver are diminishing as it is advantageous when these metals are increasing an abundance of silver cannot be detrimental to India. I venture to think that if it had not been for the embarrassment caused to the English Government of India, and for the loss sustained by the English residents, official and unofficial, in making remittances to England, there would have been no complaints heard from India. In the flush of the gold discoveries England did not cry out about the superabundance of gold, or attempt to get the silver-using countries to neutralise their effect by the adoption of a gold or of a bimetallic currency. The question in India is purely one of taxation. The general effect on the country is good, but the equilibrium of the budget is upset. If no other remedy can be found, the reimposition of the duties and taxes remitted in 1882 will probably be effective. The appreciation or scarcity of gold is an English, not an Indian, question. The more this is insisted on the better. It is absurd as well as useless to ask England and other European countries and America to alter their currency laws merely to help the Government of India. The introduction of the Indian aspec raises suspicion and veils the true issue. The Government of India have certain obligations to meet and it has its own means of meeting them. The Indian nation has no general interest in making silver dearer or gold cheaper. For England it is a national question. To go on as we are going may mean a revolution.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

## THE ALLEGED BRITISH DESIGNS IN THE EAST.

AN outbreak of Anglophobia in France (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* remarks) seems now to happen every autumn. Some of the newspapers exulted over the arrest of the English fishing-boats at Havre as a retaliation for the arrest of French boats at Folkestone, and one of them grumbles to-day at the liberation of the boats without the enforcement of a fine. The epidemic extends to French correspondents abroad; for the Havas Agency publishes the following singular telegram, dated Constantinople, the 14th ult.:—"The Powers are attentively watching the proceedings of England in Turkish waters, especially in Crete, and at Thasos, where the English continue to collect provisions. It is even possible that Russia and Germany will bring forward the Thasos question. It is stated on good authority that England contemplates the occupation of the desert group of islands called Uaouchandassi, or Rabbit Isles, situated near the Dardanelles."

The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* concludes from the recall of the English members of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and the explanations of English Ministers thereon, that the Anglo-Russian situation in Central Asia is far from satisfactory. It also judges, from the numerous rumours in circulation about the intentions of England, that a new and important step for securing British rule in India may be looked for.

## "A SINGULAR PIECE OF LUCK."

A PARIS correspondent, says:—A Russian Consul, Count Dimitri de Noroff, who often stops at Paris, has had a singular piece of luck. Two months ago he met in a café two men, with whom he entered into conversation. During a stroll on the Boulevard the two friends knocked him down and ran away with 4,000 roubles, or £180, which they found in his pocket-book. Last week, after a stay in Moscow, M. de Norod was walking in the evening down the Champs Elysees, when he saw one of his assailants in front of a café-chantant. He instantly gripped him by the throat, but not tightly enough to prevent his escape, and an exciting chase ensued across the benches of the café. M. de Noroff captured his man, who, after some denial before the commissary, was proved to be the thief, and disgorged the entire sum of money, which he had preserved intact during M. de Norods absence in Russia. But the story does not end here. Only yesterday, as he was posting a letter, M. de Noroff saw the second thief waiting to put two large envelopes into the box. He was also secured and identified. Moreover, the two envelopes were found to contain several bundles of forged bank-notes, so that both thieves stand a good chance of a conviction.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay .... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 11p.c. | 725 |
| Bank of Bengal ...... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 860 |
| ank of Madras ...... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank............ | 10,000 | 100 | [illegible] | 6 do. | 125 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ........ | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 59 |
| National Bank of India............ | 37,320 | 250 | | 5 pct | 114xd |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ........ | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | .. | 1,060 |
| Akola Press Co. ..... | 85 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Albert Ginning Co. .. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 430 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ........ | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 175 | 1,030 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ....... | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 2 | 240 |
| Bellary ............ | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 500xd. |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 20 | Rs. 10 | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 0 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 145 |
| Colaba Press Co. ..... | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 60 | 6 0 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. . | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 110 |
| East India Press Co. . | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 100 | 1 375 |
| Fort Press Co........ | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 150 | 1,725 |
| French Press Co. .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 610 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 95 | 400 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ........ | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 400 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co .. | 1,000 | 250 | 25 | Rs. 10 | 207½ |
| Mercantile Press .... | 1,500 | 125 | 25 | .. | 105 |
| Mofussil Co. ........ | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | ... | 460 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 60 | 515xd. |
| New Indian Press .... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | .. | 120 |
| Prince of W. Press ... | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 440xd. |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 150 |
| Sind Press Co. ...... | 400 | 2,000 | 75 | Rs. 7 | 675xd |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 10 | 200 |
| Sassoon Press Co. .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 5 0 |
| Volkart Press Co ..... | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 725 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W Company ........ | 1,300 | 1,000 | 000 | .. | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 500 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company ........ | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 105 |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. .. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 390 |
| Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. .. | 1,800 | 1,0 | 1,0 | Rs. 25 | 690xd |
| Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 22 | 20 |
| Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | | 425 |
| Bombay United ...... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 2 | 90 xd |
| Berar Mfg. Co., Ld. .. | 2,750 | 200 | 20 | ... | 180 |
| Central India S. & W. Company ........ | 3,000 | 500 | 50 | Rs 25 | 715 |
| New issues .......... | 3,000 | 125 | – | Rs. 125 | 17 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 12½ | 700 |
| Connaught Mills .... | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 610 |
| Coorla Mills ........ | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 75 | 660 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 595 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 915 |
| Dhurumsey S.&W.Co | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | 13½ |
| Dhun Mills.......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 75 | 1,070xd. |
| Empress S. & W. Co.. | 1,500 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 700 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 655 |
| Gordon Mills ........ | 2,000 | 50 | 50 | ... | 165 |
| Hindustan Mills .... | 1,032 | 1,00 | 1,00 | | 900 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co.. | 700 | 5 | 55 | 87½ | 650 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co | 700 | 1,0 | 50 | Rs. 2 | 881 |
| Impl. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 50 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 568 | 1,00 | 50 | Rs. 7 | 1,370 |
| James Greaves Mills. | 100 | 500 | 1,00 | Rs. 25 | 694 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. .. | 1,34 | 5 | 50 | ..14-5-7 | 40 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo ...... | 1,300 | 1,00 | 50 | Rs. 4 | 1,127½ |
| Khandeish .......... | 750 | 1 | 1,0 | Rs. 30 | 1,125 |
| Khatao Mackunjee ... | 1,00 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 3 | 930 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. .... | 3,500 | 1,0 | 10 | Rs. 5 | 153 |
| Mad. as United ...... | 500 | 0 0 | 1. | Rs. 125 | 2,825 |
| Mahalukshmi ........ | 650 | 1 0 | 1.00 | .. | 675 |
| Manockjee Petit's.... | 4,050 | 1 | 1,0 | Rs. 50 | 1232½ |
| Mazagon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 250 | 2. | .. | 187½ |
| Morarjee Gocuidas . | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 50 | 1,520 |
| National Spinning.... | 600 | 1. | 1,0 | – | 510½ |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld. ...... | 1,00 | 1,0 | 100 | ... | 85 |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 500nl |
| New Great Eastern ... | 1 50 | 1,000 | 1. | Rs. 0 | 912½ |
| Oriental ............ | 5,72 | 62 | 62 | Rs. 15 | 575xd. |
| People of India S. & W Company ...... | .. | 25 | 250 | .. | 87½ |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company. | 1,0 | 500 | 500 | | 85 |
| Queen Spinning...... | 800 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 9 5 |
| Ripon.............. | 641 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Rs. 60 | 920 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co | 1,50 | 1,0 | 1,00 | | 1,29 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. .. | 1,716 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 17½ | 500 |
| Sholapore Mills .... | 67 | 1, | 1,00 | Rs. 35 | 1.290 |
| Sooderdas .......... | 65 | 1. | 1,00 | .. | 665 |
| Southern India ...... | 1,90 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 12½ | 110 |
| Southern Mahratta S & W. Co. Ld. ...... | 1,2 | 25 | 25 | ... | 247½ |
| Victoria Mills........ | 600 | 1,000 | 1,00 | | 490 |
| Western India S.&W Company ........ | 1,20 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 30 | 825 |
| Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.......... | 770 | | 1,000 | | 825 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock ........ | .. | £100 | – | – | £100 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.. | – | £100 | – | – | 100 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co ........ | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 910 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co ........ | 200 | 5,000 | 1,0 0 | .. | 1,060 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co ........ | 111 | 5,00 | | 70 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C ...... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,750 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld. ........ | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>200 | 200<br>150 | 10 p.c. | 185<br>140 |
| Badham, Pile &Co.Ld. | ,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 18 | 14 |
| Bapty Co., Ld....... | 325 | 200 | 165 | Rs. 20 | 149 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. .... | ,000 | 00 | 100 | 10 2-3p.c | 20 |
| Do. New issue.. | 500 | | 37 | 1 2-3p.c | |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. .. | | 500 | 100 | 6 p.c | 100 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. ........ | 50 | 500 | 500 | 15 p. ct. | 62 xd. |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | – | 210 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 10 | 100 | 7 p.c. | 110 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 | 2,850 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) .... | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | 45 | 710 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds ........ | .. | ... | .. | 6 p.ct | 101½ |
| Cash Bazaar ........ | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 15 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 100 | ... | 1.0 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | 3,00 | 100 | 100 | 9½ | 103 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association........ | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Rs. 11 | 9 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | .. | 1¾ |
| Kurrachee Ice Co.,Ld. | 500 | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Kemp & Co. Ld....... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 31 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. .... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 16 p.ct | 94 |
| Mechanics Building Co | 4,000 | 50 | 40 | Rs. 43 | 1 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.ct | 90 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 90 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company .. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 5 & 7½ | 118 |
| Oriental Loan Association ........ | 6,000 | 20 | 20 | ... | |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. .. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p. s | 55 |
| Port Canning Co. .... | 8,000 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs 19 | 302½ |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. .. | 4,000 | 100 | 60 | Rs. 1 | 100 |
| Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld. ........ | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 92 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld...... | 1,00 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 55exd. |
| Telephone Co., Ld.... | 19,20 | 25 | 2 | Re 1 | 7½xd |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. .. | 2,00 | 50 | 50 | | 1,110 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,50 | 10 | 10 | Rs. | 185xd |
| Western India Flour Mills ........ | 1,00 | 175 | 100 | 12 c | 127 |
| M. M. Mody & Co ..... | 2,000 | 200 | 200 | | 102 |

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.

ALTHOUGH Reuter's London Telegram of last evening still quotes Bar Silver at 44½d. per oz., we learn from private sources that there was an advance of ⅛d. in this metal, as we anticipated in our yesterday's report. We have also to note an advance of ⅛th in Rupee Securities, both Four and Four-and-half per cent., at 69¼ and 73¼ respectively. Sterling Loan was also ⅛th higher. The market rate for short London Bills had fallen ¼, say to 2⅝ per cent. In the London Produce markets there was no charge.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull yesterday, with sales only 7,000 bales, of which, however, 1,200 were Surats. Arrivals are called "quiet but steady," but there is a further decline of 1-32d. in all positions, excepting November-December, for which they are called 1-64d. lower.

At New York also the feeling was decidedly weak, and we have to note a decline of 1-16th in Spot Mid-Uplands at 9 7-16, and of ten points in February Futures at 9·33. The receipts for the day at the U. S. ports again aggregated 38,000 bales, against 32,000 bales for the same day last year, and 39 000 bales in 1884.

COTTON.—There is absolutely nothing doing in this staple, and to-morrow being a close native holiday, the week is likely to prove a very barren one in business in Produce generally. We may quote, with the usual reservation in the absence of actual transactions, as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, | Good, | Rs. 159 ; Fully Good, Rs. 162-3 ; Fine, Rs. 172-3, | January delivery. |
| Oomrawuttee | do. | 174 | do. |
| Do. (staple) | do. | 182 | do. |
| Julgaum ... | do. | 178 | do. |
| Khangaum.. | do. | 185 | do. |
| Do .. | do. | 182 | March. |
| Broach ...... | do. | 209 | do. |
| Dhollerah... | do. | 181 | April. |

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton .............................. | 466 | bales. |
| Wheat .............................. | 17,525 | cwts. |
| Linseed .............................. | 608 | ,, |
| Rapeseed .............................. | 1,028 | ,, |
| Gingelly Seed .................... | 2,956 | ,, |
| Poppy Seed .............. ....... | 2,535 | ,, |

WHEAT and SEEDS generally continue dull at our last quotations, with the exception of Delhi. Wheat No. 1, which has been in fair demand, and we hear of sales at Rs. 3 15-6 for this month's delivery.

FREIGHTS also are dull at previous rates ; but we hear of a little business having been done for this month's shipment at 18s. 9d. for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the late heavy withdrawals from the Bank of Bombay, the Directors made no change in their rates of discount to-day, which seems to indicate an easier feeling in this market.

EXCHANGE opened at the closing quotation for Bank Paper of yesterday ; and the rate remained unchanged throughout the day. For Mercantile Bills rates were 1-32d. higher ; but very few Bills offered either ready or forward. The market altogether had lost the excitement of yesterday ; but with the rise in Silver above referred to, and with the anticipation of comparatively high rates for Council drafts, we close quiet but steady ; say :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ........ | 1s. 5 3-16d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 5-32d. | ,, |
| Do. Three months' sight ..... | 1s. 5¼d. | ,, |
| Credits ,, ,, ..... | 1s. 5 11-32d. | ,, |
| Francs ,, ,, .... | 1·83½. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. Paper continues to fall, and we now quote a decline of another 1-16th at 97 11-16d. Four-and-half per cent. continues unchanged at 102¾.

SHARES.—There has been very little doing in this Market to-day, and the only changes we have to note are an advance of Rs. 2½ in City of Bombay S. W., at Rs. 915 ; and a decline in the following, say Connaught and Manockjee Petit of Rs. 5 each at Rs. 610 and Rs. 1,232½, respectively ; and of Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Balloo, at Rs. 1,125. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 725.

(*For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page* 3.)

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
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THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

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PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY.*

For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.

Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

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P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass ; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
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DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

COLLETT—October 3, at Guernsey, Channel Islands, suddenly, Mary, widow of the late A. B. Collett. (By telegram.)

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—September 23, at the "Hermitage," Coconada, the wife of P H Brown, C E, Local Fund Engineer, Godaveri, of a daughter.

PRITCHARD—October 2, at "The Cloisters," Salem, the wife of C Pritchard, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LIVESAY—September 30, at Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Livesay, widow of the late John Bamfield Livesay, aged 77 years and 7 months.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1886.

IT is now evident that Lord Randolph Churchill was speaking by the card at Dartford on Saturday when he acclaimed Austria as having gone to the help of the Bulgarians against the Czar. It is equally evident that the understanding between the three Empires, if not at an end altogether, has been considerably weakened by recent events. The complaints which the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has made against General Kaulbars are the first practical outcome of M. Tisza's declaration in the Hungarian Parliament that Austria will favour the development of autonomous States in the Balkan Peninsula. Austria, moreover, in moving for a Conference to discuss the Bulgarian question, despite the objection of Russia and Germany to the scheme, has proclaimed anew the precarious nature of the Triple Alliance England's approval of the suggestion is in accordance with the strongly pro-Austrian sentiments to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave expression on Saturday. But it takes more than two Powers to make a Conference, and up to the present Austria and England are the only Powers who have adhered to the idea of holding one. The situation, nevertheless, has changed during the past few days. England no longer confronted with an alliance of the three greater Powers, one of them intent upon having her own way in Bulgaria, and two others content that it should be so. How Lord Iddesleigh will make use of his opportunity, or how much real advantage the new turn in affairs gives him, remains to be seen. Meantime the Russian official press has found an answer to the Dartford speech. It is not a very effective answer, nor does it give any new indication of the direction of Russian policy. It says hard things about the Bulgarian agitators, whose chief offence seems to be that they are given to agitating against agitation. This comes strangely enough from the apologists of a Government who are urging nothing more strongly than that a gang of marauders should not get their deserts. But we look for strange things from the Russian Government and from its apologists, and it is not necessary to take seriously all that the St. Petersburg papers are saying just now.

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SOME of our sporting contemporaries are rather inclined to deprecate the introduction of races for country-breds inaugurated at the late Poona meeting. Whilst it is true that the sport shown in these races can hardly be described as first-class, from a racing point of view, still the change was undoubtedly a step in the right direction. The country-bred horse of India might, with care and attention on the part of breeders, and with the fostering aid of Government, be developed into an animal of which any State might well be proud. The late Poona meeting has shown us that at all events a country-bred pony can hold her own against Arab ponies, as witness the victory of the country-bred mare Eva in the race for the Wudhwan Cup, whilst the running of the country-bred filly Norah for the Kutch Purse also showed that this class of horse is improving both in speed and stamina. Certainly in the case of the pony Eva the country-bred was receiving a deal of weight from the Arabs, as Impulse, the top weight, was meeting her at a disadvantage of 2st. 8lbs. But on the other hand due consideration must be given to the differences in ages, Impulse being aged, whilst Eva is but a three-year old. We mention these cases merely to show that the class of country-breds is improving, and what we would wish to point out is that with more care in the mixing of sires and dams, the breed is capable of much further improvement. General Parrott has done much for the improvement of the breeding of horses in India, and has on more than one occasion given an impetus to owners of racers to cultivate the country-bred by offering handsome prizes to be run for by that class of horse. But the isolated efforts of one individual are not sufficient to bring about any extensive improvement in the breeding of horses in India. As the natives of this country are somewhat wanting in the progressive spirit, and as the breeding of good horses is not with them a means of livelihood on any large scale, the Government might step in and give the industry some encouragement by instituting prizes to be run for, something on the lines of the Queen's Plates at home. These need not be of very large value, but a thousand rupees or so spent by Government at each of the chief race meetings of the year in the different Presidencies and Provinces would certainly be well spent in the long run. Neither would we suggest that the prize should consist of one large sum, but rather that, say, for instance, at the Poona and Bombay meetings, two prizes of the value of Rs. 500 each should be given at each meeting to be run for by country-bred horses. And to further the object in view, of getting the native land-owners to turn their attention to the breeding and rearing of good cattle, the conditions of the races could be without much difficulty framed so as to bring to the fore animals purely native in breeding and rearing.

The Bombay Government, by the institution of the Annual Horse Show at Poona, and the distribution of money prizes thereat, have done and are doing a good deal towards improving the class of horses in the Deccan, and the stewards of the Bombay Races, by the stakes given in the form of Dealers' Plates, already encourage the Arab dealers to bring over good horses. Still the more general introduction throughout India of prizes for pure country-breds could but have a beneficial effect in stimulating the owners of stock to improve their breeds, and as there is plenty of raw material to go and come upon, only encouragement is wanting to bring it out to advantage. Apart from the breeding of country-breds for racing purposes, the fostering of the indigenous breed would be of much public utility, as with an improved stamp of horse for hack, police, cavalry and even artillery uses, the money which is now spent annually in the purchase of Arabs and Walers, and which therefore goes out of the country, would remain in and enrich the community. There is no need to advocate the resumption of the old Government stud farms, as they proved costly and a dead loss ; and though some very good animals were turned out from them, their cost of production was far too great for the venture to be remunerative. Neither can a large Government outlay upon costly stallions be commended ; that should be done by private enterprise. But the Government could well afford assistance to those who are enterprising enough to take up the occupation of horse-breeding on strictly commercial principles, in the shape of granting at low rentals grass lands and pastures for the purposes of stud-farming by private individuals. In nearly every province of India there are hundreds upon hundreds of acres of land which might be utilized in this manner, and though in all places, owing to climatic influences, the breed raised might not be racers, still a better and cheaper class of horses for general use would be raised by which Government and private individuals would alike benefit. There are very few private breeders of stock in this country at present, and we venture to consider that a judicious attempt by the Government to foster this occupation would be an advantage to all those who use horses (and nearly everyone is obliged to) in this country. In the works of Meadows Taylor and other writers of that class, we read a good deal in praise of the country-bred horses in the old days, and after making due allowance for the novelist's licence, it must be recognized that the old country-bred of India was an animal not at all to be despised, as he was able to do long journeys at all times of the day on very scanty fare. Though few of the good old stock now remain, there are still in out-of-the-way villages a few of the wiry, lean, and, though perhaps undersized, strong animals of the past, owned chiefly by patels and heads of villages. That the country-bred is a hardy and strong animal will be understood by most people who have gone up the hills on the back of a diminutive tat. In Assam and Cachar polo is still played by welter weights on the back of lilliputian country-bred ponies, and this further strengthens the contention that the country-bred has many good points besides those too often brought into prominence by ill-feeding or the want of feeding. His better points, such as his wiriness and power of endurance, could be brought out better under judicious management. His chief drawback perhaps is his temper, but this would probably improve as his breeding improved, and it is generally found that if a country-bred is handled kindly from his foalhood, he is better behaved than his parents. We hear that an attempt has been made this year in Jubbulpore to start a private stud-farm, and it is to be hoped that the local authorities will give every assistance to such undertakings, for from small beginnings of this sort an industry may spring up which will tend to make fresh openings for capital and enterprise in India. At the same time, whilst there may be an advantage in drawing the Government attention to the improvement of the indigenous breed of horses, and in asking them to give every encouragement to breeders by instituting Queen's Plates in India, breeders must remember that there is no royal road to fortune in stud-farming, any more than in any other industry, and that it will only be by careful selection and pairing that any real success will be achieved.

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THERE is not much in the recent working of Egyptian institutions which gives occasion for boasting, as the *Times'* correspondent shows in the account which he gives of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, a body which in Lord Dufferin's words, four years ago, was intended to be "a vitalized and self-existent organism, instinct with evolutionary force." But if we have not prospered in the great things that we have tried to do for Egypt, we have done fairly well in one of the smaller things that we have done in the country. We have at least brought the operations of the Maritime Sanitary Board into accordance with common-sense, and less into conflict with the interests of British commerce and of the people who travel between Europe and India. It is entirely owing to the common-sense and the firmness of the British member of the Board that the quarantine regulations imposed upon arrivals from Bombay have been deprived of their unnecessary and harassing stringency. Until the appointment of the present representative two and a half years ago, the rule was that vessels arriving from an Indian port should not receive *pratique* at Suez until fourteen days after their departure from India. There was the alternative of passing through the Canal in quarantine ; but as this entailed extra charges amounting to twenty-three per cent. upon the tariff, only 68 per cent. of the vessels using the Canal elected to go through, the remaining thirty-two per cent. undergoing quarantine at Suez. As a fact of special significance to Anglo-Indians it may be mentioned that in three years more than fifty P. and O. steamers, through detention at Suez, lost the corresponding Brindisi steamer at Alexandria. But in April 1884 we changed all that. A new British representative appeared on the board, and before he had been there a month the minimum period at the expiration of which *pratique* was to be given was reduced from fourteen days to eleven, thus entailing in some cases no quarantine at all, in others quarantine of very short duration. The ideal of convenience and common-sense would be attained if the detention were done away with altogether, especially now that Bombay, the *bete noir* of continental sanitary boards, has for months been free from cholera. But these bodies cling to their terrors and to their prejudices, and we must not yet think of converting them to the belief that cholera is not taken to Egypt and to Europe by vessels leaving Indian ports. A good deal was done when the fourteen days were reduced to eleven, and the reduction has been of considerable service to shipping. The *Times'* correspondent tells us that between April 1, 1884, and July 30, 1886, over 98½ per cent. of the steamers passing through the Canal spent their short quarantine at Suez ; and less than one and a half per cent. paid the extra dues and went through the Canal in quarantine. If the sanitary authorities at the other end of the Mediterranean could be induced to bring their practice as nearly in accordance with common-sense as the Egyptian Board have done under the wholesome stimulus of the English delegate, the word quarantine would lose half its terrors for people whose fate it is to travel between East and West during a cholera scare.

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AT a time when our big guns are not to be fired without being case-hooped, when bayonets bend and cartridges jam, it is well not to be in a hurry in adopting a new rifle for the army, even on the recommendation of a Special Committee on Small Arms. It was made evident during the recent discussion in Parliament upon the Army Estimates that widespread doubt prevails concerning the efficacy of the new rifle, and it will be a satisfaction to the public to know that the Committee has been reconstituted in order to consider the reports from the infantry regiments who have tested the weapon. These are believed to be, on the whole, anything but favourable to it, while so far as outside criticism is concerned the verdict is decidedly condemnatory. Sir Samuel Baker sums up the opinions of unquestionable experts in the phrase "an agglomeration of defects," and if there is only a vestige of truth in this estimate of its demerits, the least that the War Office can do is to reopen the whole question. One serious defect in the rifle is insisted upon by Sir Samuel Baker and others who have criticised, the straightness of the stocks which has over and over again been pointed out as an obstacle to good shooting with the Martini-Henry. Any marksman, of no matter how limited experience, will know what that means for sighting and comfort in shooting, how straightness of stock tends to shooting high, and how difficult it is to cure the tendency when firing at moving objects. There is something, too, in Sir Samuel Baker's objection that no practical sportsman would order a rifle with the Martini breech action, "the worst in existence, being a mere trap for dust or rain," while of its jamming propensities we have had painfully abundant evidence.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO POONA.

### REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT this morning reviewed the troops composing the Poona Division on the general parade ground. The review was originally down upon the list for last Friday morning, and the ground, after a day or two's sun, was still by no means favourable for the movements of any large body of men. Late as the announcement of the engagement was made the previous day, several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen rode or drove up to the review. In the Grand Stand the seats were filled as for the previous day's racing, and around the review ground were a large number of carriages and equestrians. The Duke of Connaught rode to the parade along with His Excellency the Governor, and was received with a royal salute. This was fired by the Royal Horse Artillery, who were drawn up for the purpose on the right of the infantry, afterwards taking their place in the second line with the Cavalry and the Royal Artillery. His Royal Highness wore white clothing, and the troops were paraded in their hot weather dress, a precaution for which they ought to have been thankful before the completion of the inspection, when the sun was almost as fierce as at noon. "Review order" was directed, but the officers with their full-dress appointments and horse furniture, like the Duke, substituted a white jacket for the full-dress tunic, and the cavalry and infantry were in khakee. The Commander-in-Chief and the officers of the head-quarters staff, of whom there was a full muster, had preceded the arrival of the Duke, who immediately trotted across to inspect the two lines of troops. Altogether there were upwards of three thousand rank and file upon the ground, including I-B. R.H.A., three batteries of R. A. (E-2, F-2 and G-3), one regiment of Cavalry (the Poona Horse), two regiments of British and three of native infantry. Their formation was as follows :—In the front line, the infantry deployed ; the second line (at 150 paces) R.H.A., cavalry and R.A., the artillery at full intervals, and the cavalry deployed. It was a fine sight as the Duke of Connaught rode down the lines attended by a brilliant cavalcade. In the order of march Major Lloyd, Assistant Quarter-Master-General for the Poona Division, led the way. Then came a file of His Excellency's Body-guard and the aides-de-camp in attendance : Captain Russell and Lieutenant Preston (on the Commander-in-Chief) Major Hannay (with His Royal Highness) and Captain Hamilton (of the Governor's Staff). Colonel Woolridge, the Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel Borrodaile, the Assistant Adjutant-General, R.A., and Major Watling, Deputy Quarter-Master General came next, and immediately preceding His Royal Highness, by whose side rode Major-General F. Solly Flood, C.B., commanding the Poona Division, were Brigadier-General Knowles, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, Colonel Adam, the Quarter-Master-General, and Major Hemming, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. Their Excellencies the Governor and Sir Charles Arbuthnot rode together followed by Colonel the Hon N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to the Governor and the Military Secretary to Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Seton, the Brigade-Major, Colonel Wardrop, Judge Advocate-General, Major Moseley Mayne, of H. E. Body-guard, Lieut. Hanwell, R.A., A.-D.-C. to the Major-General, and a number of general officers not on duty and colonels on the staff also accompanied the party during the inspection, which occupied nearly half an hour. His Royal Highness then took his place at the Standard for the march past, their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief with their respective aides-de-camp accompanying the Duke. The infantry came first, having been formed up in quarter column on their right companies preparatory to this exhibition. Colonel Strutt, of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, with Captain Beckham as his Major, commanded the first brigade, which comprised the 1st Oxford Light Infantry, 16th Bombay Infantry, and 12th Bombay Infantry ; the second brigade was composed of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry and the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Colonel Crozier, of the Oxford Light Infantry, had charge of it, Captain Seymour acting as Brigade-Major. Each brigade in the first instance massed its bands, who played them past as they went by for the first time in column of double companies, the General and his staff leading, followed by the first and second brigades with their respective staffs. The infantry afterwards formed mass of quarter columns and marched past for the second time, the bands becoming brigade bands for the marching in mass. For the third time the infantry marched by in line of quarter columns, and having done this took up position on their original alignment, wheeling into line of quarter columns. The lumpy ground somewhat marred the effect of the display, though the Dublin Fusiliers went by again and again steady as a wall and stepping in perfect unison. Now came the second line, consisting of the artillery and cavalry, Colonel Warter, R.H.A. commanding the brigade with Captain Potts, R.A., Brigade-Major. First the single battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, a section of the finest troops the world can show, the "roses of the flower garden," as the Ameer termed them at Rawul Pindi, followed by the three batteries from Kirkee, the Poona Horse bringing up the rear. Their first march past was at the walk, and the artillery and cavalry having trotted round to the rear of where the infantry were posted then came round and trotted by. The field batteries took up their original position in the second line, leaving the Royal Horse Artillery and the 4th Bo. Cavalry to gallop past, a movement indifferently performed, although executed in rather slow time, which showed to advantage the chargers and troopers of officers and men. The Poona Horse and R. H. A. having gone back to their former place on the maidan to the rear of the infantry, the colours were ordered to the front, and the whole of the troops assembled advanced in review order. The Duke of Connaught advanced to meet them as the lines were halted. His Royal Highness was received with a royal salute, and having congratulated Major-General Solly-Flood on the appearance and performances of the division, the men were marched to quarters. A complimentary order was subsequently issued conveying to the troops the satisfaction of His Royal Highness at the result of the review.

### OPENING OF THE REAY MARKET.

The opening of the new Municipal market in the city, to which the name of our present Governor has been given, proved to be the function most keenly interesting to the population during the last week's ceaseless rush of engagements fulfilled by their Royal Highnesses. In passing through the streets early yesterday morning, there was no sign of any excitement other than that attendant upon the performance of the daily avocations of the people. Gossip by the riverside was perhaps a trifle brisker for the moment, as the carriages rolled by, but for any other symptom of stir or bustle one might have looked in vain. To-night the city was a hive of ants as the Duke and Duchess passed through to open the Reay Market. With extreme difficulty were the roadways kept free for the carriage traffic attracted within Municipal limits, roads, pathways, verandas, housetops, and pagodas were alike thronged with sight-seers. Stress was laid during the ceremony on the significance of this Royal inauguration of the first important undertaking by the Poona Municipality. Its members are spending upwards of two and a half lacs upon the building, so that it may well overshadow any work upon which they have hitherto been engaged. An outlay of such magnitude in the comparatively early existence of a corporate body even in much more affluent circumstances than the Poona Municipality would only be justifiable on the ground that the interests of the people were most vitally concerned. Spent in facilitating the daily food supplies of the thickly-populated city, the expenditure has not only a *prima facie* justification, but the scheme is a bold and enterprising attempt to solve by municipal initiative a problem which in London and elsewhere has for years attracted the attention of philanthropists. The markets of Bombay, which bear the name of Mr. Arthur Crawford, who witnessed the opening to-day of the Poona building, stand unrivalled in India for the magnificent facilities they offer to the households in the city. The busy thriving scene enacted there morning after morning is proof of their important relation to the domestic economy of the Bombay people. In carrying out the scheme which will put the Poonaites on a level with the natives of Bombay, in their regularly marketings, the Municipality have had many difficulties to contend with, and their new market occupies a site in the city respecting which even now a final settlement has, I understand, still to be arrived at. For the purpose of erecting the Reay Market where it now conveniently stands, the ground had to be cleared just as the authorities of the Metropolis are destroying the London rookeries for the purpose of replacing these wretched dens with structures more in accordance with the public weal. An enormous sum has been expended in improving the approaches to the site of the market besides, and though still fairly well-enclosed by the surrounding residences, there is abundance of space around its sides, making access easy from every point, and securing a plenteous supply of fresh air to the interior. In shape the market is like an eight-fingered starfish, this number of oblong corridors radiating from the centre. In the arrangement of the dealers' stalls that plan which answers so well at the Crawford Markets has been adopted. The chosen site was sanctioned so long ago as 4th December 1882, and the expenditure, including the value of the site, was not to exceed two lakhs. The foundations were laid in the March of the following year, and the actual cost up to date has been Rs. 2,08,780, including Rs. 47,750 for the site, Rs. 25,730 making approaches, and Rs. 1,35,300 on the actual building. It is intended to construct a tower in the centre of the building, for the completion of which Rs. 45,000 is required. The whole of the superstructure, and a very handsome one it will be when the design is complete, has been raised under the direction of Rao Bahadur Wasudew Bapaji Kanitkar, the architect in charge. The ironwork which plays an important part in the structure is all of Indian manufacture, having been made by Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji, the Bombay iron-founders. There must have been nearly two thousand persons present at to-day's ceremonial. Accommodation had been provided for twelve hundred, but soon after five every available seat was already occupied, and during the three-quarters of an hour which intervened before the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, the stream of carriages continued to set down their occupants at the entrance. To the rear the market was crowded with the red-turbaned citizens of Poona. Towards the dais were seated a large number of English and Parsee ladies, the leading gentlemen of the city and cantonment and the principal military and civil officers. This lavish distribution of the invitations resulted in a frightful crush, and open as the market is on all sides, the temperature caused all susceptible of the heat to become, as Mr. Mantalini threatened to make himself, "a demmed moist unpleasant body." At the head of the Municipal Commissioners were their president (Mr. Dorabji Pudumji) and the Rao Bahadur M. M. Kunte (chairman of the managing committee). The Chief of Limri and the Pant Sachu of Bhore again attended, the Consuls for France, Austro-Hungary and the United States were present, as well as General Solly-Flood, Surgeon-General Moore, Messrs. Stewart, Propert and Arthur Crawford (the Commissioners of the Presidency), A. H. Plunkett, C. P. Snow, J. G. Moore and the Rao Bahadur K. Raste. A detachment of the Poona Horse galloped into the compound before the arrival of the Duke and Duchess, whom they were to escort through the Cantonment Bazaar later on, and the Ganesh Khind carriages arrived under an escort of the Body-guard and the mounted police. A guard of honour, composed of the Poona Volunteers, was drawn up outside, and the National Anthem played by the band sent the whole assembly within the interior to their feet. The Duchess was dressed again with exquisite taste in a robe of pale cherry silk, with an embroidered jacket of soft dove colour, and a hat and feather to match ; His Royal Highness wore a dark blue uniform. The president escorted their Royal Highnesses to the dais, Lord and Lady Reay accompanying them. Seats of honour were also provided for the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton and Mrs. Lyttelton, Mrs. Hannay, Sir William Wedderburn, the Hon'ble M. Melvill, and the native Chiefs. Major Hannay acted as aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness ; Captains Hamilton, Phayre and Herbert of the Governor's Staff were also of the party. The Marquis de Breteuil and the Count de Breteuil, who were fellow-voyagers with their Royal Highnesses in the Bengal, occupied seats on the platform and watched the proceedings with great interest. The reading of the address from the Municipality, which office the president performed, was rendered almost inaudible by the hum of voices and the rustling of dresses throughout the large gathering. It was couched in the following terms :—

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the undersigned representatives of the citizens of Poona, beg most respectfully to approach your Royal Highness with expressions of heartfelt delight, and to welcome your Royal Highness and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught to this city. In your Royal Highness's coming a second time to India, we recognise one of the many instances betokening the concern and sympathy which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has from time to time evinced for the welfare of her Indian subjects. Distinguished by continued tranquillity and peace, justly and benevolently worked in all its administrations, devoted to the development of the intellectual and material resources of this vast country, and free from invidious distinctions of caste, the rule of Her Imperial Majesty, your Royal Highness' august Mother, has conferred incalculable blessings on India. Poona, once the centre of an Oriental government which extended far and wide, is regaining its position as a leading town in the Indian Empire. Trades flourishing and local manufacturing industries gradually springing up, are indications of the general prosperity of this city, which, as the seat of Government for nearly half the year, ranks second only to Bombay in this Presidency, and has taken a place in the front rank amongst the towns of India as a seat of intellectual activity, as manifested by the several colleges for education in arts and sciences, and the numerous schools established by the State, the Municipality and private agency. We most sincerely and thankfully attribute this prosperity to the benign British rule. We humbly beg your Royal Highness to do this historical city the honour of opening this building which has been built by the Municipality, and which with His Excellency Lord Reay's permission has been named after his Lordship in token of our gratitude for the exceptionally large share of self-government which has been granted to this city.

The hearty reception which your Royal Highnesses have received during your stay amongst us is a source of much gratification to us. Through the kindness of our popular Governor, His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, we are enabled to accord to your Royal Highnesses a welcome in a place which will be a memorial of the benefits of British rule and of an impulse communicated to our aspirations. The market with which the name of His Excellency the Governor will be associated, and which your Royal Highness will this day open, is the result of savings from the Municipal funds of several previous years, and of the economic administration of local affairs conducted by the representatives of the people under the presidency of the Collector and Magistrate of the District. In this connection we cannot omit to mention the name of Mr. J. G. Moore, C. S., who for several years as Collector and Magistrate of Poona was the head of our Municipality, and took a special interest in the erection of the market.

This market is the first large building which the Municipality has been enabled to erect, and we trust it may lead to similar works conducive to the comfort and convenience of the people being carried out. The citizens of Poona congratulate themselves upon the fact that the work was brought to completion by Rao Bahadur Wasudev Bapuji Kanitkar, a native Engineer of experience and ability, that it bears the name of the distinguished Head of the Government of the Presidency, and that it has pleased your Royal Highness to open it. In conclusion we beg to assure your Royal Highness that the citizens of Poona yield to none in their loyalty to the Queen-Empress. We pray that the God of all nations may bless and preserve your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught long to occupy the exalted positions which your Royal Highnesses adorn, and we trust that your Royal Highnesses will in after years recall your sojourn in India with kindly feelings.

The address was beautifully illuminated and was enclosed in a finely-designed silver casket. This case, the work of a Poona silversmith, was tubular in shape ; it bore upon its upper surface representations of the "Reay Market as at present" and the "Reay Market when complete," the latter panel showing the front elevation with the tower which the other lacks. In the corresponding panels at the front were depicted groups of Mahrathi figures, and two massy silver lions supported the casket.

His Royal Highness replied in the following terms, when the cheers which had greeted him had subsided :—

Mr. Dorabji Padumji and Gentlemen,—Accept my most cordial thanks for the address which you have just read. The Duchess and myself are deeply sensible of the kindly welcome that has been shown to us by all classes at Poona, and in which we recognise the loyalty and affection which you bear towards the Queen-Empress, my beloved mother. It affords me a sincere pleasure to take part in to-day's interesting ceremony, and I congratulate the Municipality of Poona on the completion of a work which is worthy of the traditions of the ancient capital of the Deccan, and which I hope may prove of lasting benefit to its inhabitants. The efforts of the Municipalities in England both as regards education and works of public utility have had such great results that I earnestly hope that those in India will tend towards the same end ; that they will feel that they are capable of inaugurating important works without waiting for the initiative from the central government. I have heard with pleasure that you appreciate the efforts that are being made by Government to increase the happiness and prosperity of this vast country and to promote arts and industries, which are so essential for the development of its resources. In calling this market after His Excellency Lord Reay, I rejoice to see that you desire to connect his name with this important municipal work, and in so doing to mark your appreciation of his great and increasing efforts to promote the happiness and welfare of the inhabitants of this Presidency. In conclusion, I desire to express a hope that the completion of this useful work may be but the prelude to many similar undertakings, and that in this manner you will ensure the steady progress of commerce and practical education not only in Poona but throughout this portion of the Indian Empire. (loud cheers).

Having unveiled the memorial tablet at the rear of the dais, His Royal Highness said, "I now declare the Reay Market open," an announcement that called forth further cheering. Upon the uncovered slab appeared the inscription :—

"The Reay Market, opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., on the 5th October 1886. Named after His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Reay, L.L.D., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay. Projected by the Municipality of Poona in 1882 ; J. G. Moore, Esq., President. Completed in 1886, Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji being president. Designed by Colonel W. M. Ducat, R.E., and carried out by Rao Bahadur Wasadev Bapaji Kanilkar, C.E., Rao Saheb Nurso Ramchundra Godbole, Secretary, Poona Municipality."

Their Royal Highnesses were thanked for their presence by the president of the Municipality, who also acknowledged His Excellency the Governor's kindness in permitting the market to be named after him. Mr. J. G. Moore, whose name appears on the memorial stone, was presented to their Royal Highnesses, who shook hands with him. The Royal party were then garlanded with flowers and proceeded to make a tour of the market. Those stall-keepers already in possession showered wreaths and bouquets upon the group, and loudly cheered its members. Their Royal Highnesses made a brief stay at the display made by a Poona figure merchant and passed out of the market. As the immense gathering dispersed, some idea of its extent was to be formed from the state of the neighbouring streets, which were blocked with carriages in every direction. It must have been dusk before the market was finally cleared and the last vehicle found its way out of the depths of the city.

By that time the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Reay, Sir Charles and Lady Arbuthnot, the Military Secretary, and Mrs. Lyttelton and the A.D.C.'s were well on their way to the Cantonment. Here they drove through the bazaar, visiting the Connaught Market—christened in honour of the visit—and the Albert Institute on their way, as the Poona Native Institution had been visited on the way to the market earlier in the afternoon. One hundred of the Poona Horse trotted in front of the carriages until they passed out of the Cantonment, and once more took the road to Ganesh Khind. Triumphal arches of a substantial character had been erected in Main Street, and here, as in East Street, the sides of the thoroughfares were lined with lanterns. In East Street the illuminations were continued, colored lamps being suspended from the trees beside the road. The large establishments of Ludha Ebraim and Jaffer Jusuf were fronted with butties, at the latter numerous trophies of arms had been constructed, and blue lights were burned as their Royal Highnesses passed onwards. Fronting the end of the East Street the decorations of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Limited, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, and the Napier Hotel came prominently into view. The hotel was one of the most effectively decorated buildings along the route, Mr. W. S. Griffin, its new manager, having by a skilful disposition of lights along the roof and by festooning the gateways with lanterns thrown the outlines of this famous caravansery into pleasing relief. Down the road the Chinese globular lanterns at Messrs. Treacher's had also a charming effect from among the foliage and around the gabled premises. Such was the farewell of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to the capital of the Peshwas.

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT KALYAN.

AFTER having gone through their round of engagements in Poona, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Kirkee by a special train yesterday afternoon, and arrived at 7-15 p.m. at Kalyan, on their way to Allahabad From an early hour in the morning, Mr. Brand, the station master, and his assistants were busily engaged in making the modest and plain-looking shed which does duty for a railway station at Kalyan as attractive as it could possibly be made by means of bunting and greenery. The walls were newly painted, the platform was covered with scarlet cloth, and there was any number of multi-coloured flags waving from the roof. As the Royal party dined here before they transferred themselves into the ordinary Jubbulpore mail train, particular care was bestowed upon the decorations of the refreshment room, which looked quite gay with plants and palm leaves. From the unusual proceedings going on at the station, the townspeople were apprized, early in the day, of the expected arrival of Royalty, and there is little doubt that the platform would have been crowded with hundreds of eager spectators, if they had been allowed admittance. There was, however, a large gathering of natives assembled outside the gate, and a hum of excitement ran round in the crowd as the train containing the *sircar*, as most of them called the Royal pair, steamed into the station. It was 7-15 p. m. when the train arrived, and in the extra illuminations provided for the occasion, the decorations were shown off to great advantage. The scene was brightened by the presence of a number of ladies, and a detachment of policemen in their smart uniforms, who were drawn up under the superintendence of Inspector O'Connell added to the spectacular effect of the place. Besides railway officials, Mr. F. L. Charles, Collector of Tanna, and Mr. Syed Nuruddin Khan, Assistant Collector and First-Class Magistrate of the district, were present on the platform. Mr. Charles was presented to the Duke of Connaught, as he alighted from his carriage, by Mr. Arthur Crawford, Revenue Commissioner, who was entrusted with the duty of escorting the Royal pair as far as the limits of the Bombay Presidency. Major Hannay, A.D.C., to His Royal Highness, and Mrs. Hannay also travelled by the special train, and Col. Portman, the Superintendent of the Railway Police, with Inspector Jeffries, and Mr. Keily, the Passenger Superintendent, were in charge of the train. When the ordinary Jubbulpore mail arrived, the special train, which brought the Royal pair from Kirkee, was attached to it. The distinguished personages halted at the station for nearly an hour, and having had their dinner, left for their destination. One of the vans contained a pair of magnificent horses, presented by the Maharaja of Jodhpur to His Royal Highness.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY AND GENERAL KAULBARS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.

The Austro-Hungarian representative here, acting upon the instructions of his Government, has complained to the Russian Government against the conduct of General Kaulbars, the Russian Diplomatic Agent at Sofia.

## THE RUSSIAN SEMI-OFFICIAL PAPER ON LORD R. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in an article to-day, ironically comments on Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Dartford on Saturday last, for the solicitude shown by his Lordship towards the Balkan people and hopes that he will co-operate in rescuing Bulgaria from a band of agitators who are abusing the power they possess in order to punish their political opponents for the purpose of securing a majority in the Grand Sobrenje, which will have to choose a new Prince for Bulgaria.

## THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

England favours the idea of the Austrian Government that a Conference be held for the settlement of the Bulgarian Question.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rohilla, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 this morning.

## THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(FOMM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Reports from Upper Burma for the week ending the 2nd October, state that Mandalay town is very orderly. Relief works have been organized, and the gratuitous distribution of food is proportionately reduced. Mandalay district was also quieter during the week. The Ava and Kyoukse districts are also quiet. The Bhamo frontier is generally satisfactory.

Chinese merchants have arrived with goods at Mogung.

The Burmese officials resisted and killed the pretender to the Governorship.

A post has been established at Kyanhuyat on the Irrawady.

In the Katha district, insurgent bands, under Hla Umin Oo, still disturb Sagaing.

An important dacoit leader has been captured in that district and another at Yen.

The expedition which left about the 16th September for the Upper Chindwin has been successful.

The situation in Mimbu is unchanged.

No recent news from Yemethen and Mingyan.

A plentiful supply of rain has fallen in Ava, Kyoukse, Mimbu and Pagan districts, but to a less extent in Tyingyan, by which the crops have benefited.

The Tharrawaddy is now reduced to order, but in Prome the dacoities still continue. The rest of the provinces are quiet.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

H. E. Lord Reay presided at a prolonged sitting of the Legislative Council to-day. The Governor reminded the members that at the last meeting he promised that the Government would investigate the possibility of giving earlier notification to the ryots of the revised assessments, whereby an opportunity would be afforded them of making observations before the Government finally sanctioned the new rates. The question was, at what stage of classification and assessment the ryot could be informed of the proposals? The current work, he said, must proceed without interruption, but His Excellency was able to give an outline of the Government Resolution to be issued. The fullest opportunities will be given, while classing operations are in progress, to occupants, of representing to the Assistant Superintendent improvements effected by them, and other circumstances which they consider should be taken into account in fixing the value of their fields. The Government thought it desirable, with regard to the process of assessment, that villagers should communicate with the Survey Officers the facts to be considered by the officer who fixes the standard of new rates in the first instance. The Government have further decided, when the Superintendent of Survey has made out groups and the maximum rates, to announce these to the villagers in the vernacular. Objections must then be made by the village community. Should these measures interfere with the work of the Survey Department, the Government will be obliged to alter the resolution. The main object of authorising early publication of the proposed rates is that *bona fide* observations made by the ryot themselves should not escape notice, and should reach Government before the rates are applied to individual fields and holdings.

The Governor added that whether this plan would succeed or fail depended entirely upon the manner in which it is received and carried out by the ryots in whose favour it is enacted.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Amend the Hereditary Offices Act was presented, and the Bill read a second and third time. After much discussion, the Karachi Port Trust Bill also passed the second and third readings.

Select Committees were appointed to deal with the Aden Port Trust Bill and the Boiler Inspection Bill. These were introduced by the Hon. Mr. Melvill, and read for the first time. Mr. Melvill also asked for and obtained leave to withdraw the 1878 Bill for the inspection of boilers and steam-movers.

Four new members took their seats to-day, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Starling, Cazee Shahbudin and Mr. Barve. Mr. Starling was present as Advocate-General, and will act until Mr. Latham's return. Sir William Wedderburn is acting Member of Council until the return of Mr. Richie, who is expected on the 20th, having been summoned from England by telegraph.

## DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS FROM POONA.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Kirkee to-day at ten minutes to four by special train. The 3rd Bombay Infantry furnished a guard of honor, and a Royal salute was fired. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay accompanied their Royal guests to the station. Mr. Crawford and Captain Herbert left with the train, and go as far as Bhosawal.

## THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 6.

The charge against Captain Hughes of assaulting Mr. Settna and Mr. Jehangier Dosabhoy Framji again came before the Cantonment Magistrate to-day. Acting on the Magistrate's advice, the defendant's pleader did not press for a commission to examine Captain Pentland, who has left Poona. Mr. Dunsterville, who was present at the time of the assault, has volunteered to give evidence in the defendant's favour. The case will be concluded on Monday, when he will be examined with the remaining witnesses for the defence. The Magistrate proposes to recall Inspector Collett, and the Inspector's brother, who was also present, will be summoned at the same time.

## THE POONA RACES.

The Stewards have disqualified Sterling, who was objected to on winning the Mahomedan Cup at Monday's races, awarding the race to Najuffee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Oct. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here last night.

HONGKONG, Oct. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Verona arrived here at 2 p.m. yesterday. 5 days before the contract time.

COLOMBO, Oct. 6.

Mail steamer Cathay from Bombay and Rosetta from Aden arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dholleras | 3 15-16 |

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 69¼ |
| 4½ " " | 73¼ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account | 101 |
| 3½ " Sterling Loan | 101 |
| 4½ " French Rentes | 110½ |
| Bar Silver | 44½ |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable St. Vincent, Barbadoes, interrupted.

Communication with all South America.

Messages for Barbadoes delayed about 2 days.

All routes restored. Communication with Costa Rica and Nicaragua still interrupted.

Calcutta, Oct. 6.—Rangoon lines interrupted between Chittagong and Ramoo.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 77·6 |

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 76·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 81·9 |
| 2 p.m. | 83·2 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·5 |

At the Town Council meeting, yesterday, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, in accordance with a notice of motion, asked the Municipal Commissioner as to whether he had received any complaints about the adulteration of *ghee* as sold in the Bombay market, and whether it was not desirable to call for a report on the subject from Dr. Weir, the Health Officer. The chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, did not think that the adulteration of *ghee* in Bombay was so extensive as in Bengal. Under the Bombay Municipal Act, offenders in this respect could be prosecuted to conviction; and there had been cases in which fines had been inflicted. The Municipal Commissioner said he had no reason to suppose that the evil existed to any appreciable extent in Bombay; that under the sanitary provisions of the Bombay Act, protection could be ensured in regard to *ghee* as to all articles of food; and that, while in 1885 there were six convictions by the magistrates of offenders who adulterated *ghee*, there was only one this year. After this statement, Mr. Javerilal, who had made a formal proposition, withdrew it.

On the application of Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Official Assignee at Bombay, Mr. Justice Scott made an order at the Insolvency Court yesterday that the Official Assignee be at liberty to receive from the War Office a sum of £47-15 due annually to Captain Arthur Bowles, an insolvent, as part of his retired pay. The insolvent was, before his retirement, a Captain in the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba; and his liabilities amounted to Rs. 24,753, the assets being *nil*. In December 1885, the Official Assignee received information that the insolvent was about to retire from the service, and that a considerable sum of money would become payable to him upon such retirement; and he accordingly sent notices to the Army Purchase Commissioners at the War Office and others. It was owing to the Official Assignee's vigilance that a sum of money was now made available for distribution among the creditors of the insolvent who availed himself of his protection order to get away from India without the leave of the Court, and without giving the Official Assignee any intimation whatever of his intention. Had it not been for the notice sent to the War Office, he would, on his arrival in England, have received the sum of £1,600. Finding himself unable to obtain that sum, he had elected to be retired on the retired pay of 7s. per day, of which he was allowed to receive £80 per annum, a balance of £47-15 having been reserved by the War Office for the payment of his debts in Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Richey, the new Member of Council, was to have left London for Bombay on the 1st inst., and he is expected here by the mail of the 18th.

The Bishop of Bombay leaves for Aden to-morrow.

The Viceroy, with Lady Dufferin and a small suite, left for Narkhunda on Tuesday, and expect to return to Simla on the 12th instant.

The Apostolic Letter of Pope Leo the Thirteenth establishing the Episcopal hierarchy in India—the Latin text, with an authorized translation—has been published in pamphlet form at the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* Press.

No further disturbances have occurred at Etawah. The Ram Lila procession is being carried on by the Hindus without let or hindrance from the Mahomedans. Of the 150 prisoners lodged in jail on Thursday evening, some have been discharged for want of evidence, and others released on finding substantial security; but the majority are still in safe custody awaiting their trial for rioting.

Action is already being taken under the Ghee Adulteration Act. A Calcutta telegram states that a summons has been granted against a native dealer for selling adulterated *ghee*. The Police Inspector who applied for the summons stated that the *ghee* had been analysed by the Health Officer and found to be adulterated.

The prize for the best picture by a native artist at the Simla Fine Art Exhibition has been awarded to Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, of Bombay. In a notice of some of the most striking pictures, the *Pioneer* says:—

> His picture is desperately ugly, but there is more down right power of painting in it than in any of the works already noticed. An elderly Parsee woman is lying on a couch covered with a resai of printed cotton, while a hideously lean and attenuated old Parsee, in a skull cap, is seated by her bedside. A large book is on his lap, and he is busily engaged in burning pastilles—possibly written prayers—in a brazier resting on a low table. With grim and uncompromising veracity, Mr. Pestonji Bomonji has set down every wrinkle in the old man's shrunken and cavernous features: nor has he softened a shade of the unwholesome flush on the homely face of the sick woman. The painting, though coarse, is surprisingly good, broad and vigorous, with an appreciation of the effect of firelight that is remarkable in the work of an Oriental. As a bit of realistic detail completely rendered, but with quite simple and straightforward means, the coloured cotton print on the bed may be instanced. It is curious that an artist who can see so clearly and paint so well should have so little sense of beauty as to select such unpleasing models. That it is a deliberate choice of ugliness is clear, for some Parsee ladies are beautiful and more are comely, while many of the men, especially the bearded *dasturs* and *mobeds*, have noble heads. Possibly Mr Bomonji is an unconscious echo of Courbet or Bastien Lepage, and lays himself out for ugliness in wilful revolt against mere conventional prettiness. But in his zeal for realism he ought to be careful not to libel his own race, which has a distinct claim to a style of beauty as real as it is historically interesting.

It is announced that Major-General Sam Black, C.B., has been appointed to the charge of the Punjab Chiefs' College. "He will be welcomed back to Lahore," says the local paper, "by all sections of the community. General Black, while Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, had much influence among the native aristocracy, and no more fitting appointment could have been made of an officer to train up in good form, the rising generation of Punjab Rajahs and Punjab Chiefs; in whom the Lieutenant-Governor elect will doubtless also take a warm and paternal interest."

The foundations of the new Cathedral at Rangoon were laid with great *éclat* by the Viceroy during his late visit. Since then, however, nothing seems to have been done.

Rangoon proposes to follow the lead of Madras, and to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by a public fête on the 1st January, being the tenth anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India.

There is a novel strike in progress at Trichinopoly. The bazaar men, it appears, have combined in marking their strong disapproval of the Income-tax and increased Municipal taxation by closing their shops and ceasing to exercise their professions. The neighbouring villages have followed the example, and all classes of the community have been put to much inconvenience by the difficulty of obtaining provisions. Some *chetties* are said to have declared that rather than pay income-tax they will keep their places of business closed for two years. The Mahomedans especially are said to be in a state of much excitement, which has been increased by the return of the Mohurrum. It is said that no European durst make an appearance in the streets.

From a letter from Bhamo to an up-country paper it seems probable that some severe fighting will have to be done in that direction. The Tsawbwa, or Chief of Woontho, a district some 60 or 70 miles to the north of Shwebo, has managed to keep 2,000 or 3,000 men together, with whom he has raided into Mawnine, the governor of which district is friendly to the British Government. The Tsawbwa seems to have been fairly successful in his operations so far, and has harried a considerably tract of country. His intention is to occupy the right bank of the river northwards from near Shwebo in the hope of compelling our troops to evacuate the detached post they now hold. Fortunately cavalry can be used over a greater portion of the district, and it was originally intended to have made Shwebo the head-quarters of the Cavalry Brigade. This arrangement has been modified, as the cavalry regiments have to be dispersed in detachments at various other posts; but still a large number of mounted men will be needed if the Woontho Chief is to be thoroughly punished. The posts from Shwebo northwards have been strengthened in view of the menacing attitude of this Burman leader, who apparently believes that our troops cannot reach him. The first operations after the rains will probably be directed against Woontho, as the friendly Burmans in that direction have made an urgent appeal for help.

The Earl of Rosebery is expected to visit the Kolar Gold Field with Sir Charles Tennant, the chairman of the Mysore Gold Mining Company.

A duel has been fought at Magdeburg by a captain and lieutenant of two different infantry regiments lying there in garrison. The weapons were pistols. The captain was shot dead on the spot.

Intelligence received in Rome from Massowa states that the band under the Chief Debeb has been dispersed in an encounter with the Italian troops. The Arabs lost thirteen killed and a great number wounded, among the latter being Debeb himself.

The second race for the American Cup took place on Sept. 11, and resulted in another victory for the yacht Mayflower, which was three and a half miles ahead of the English yacht Galatea at the finish.

The Pope has for the present given way on the Chinese question. It is announced that, in view of the numerous pertinent questions raised by the immediate execution of the proposal submitted by his Holiness in connection with the nomination of a Papal Envoy to China, and taking into account certain apprehensions and wishes entertained by the French Catholics, as well as the recent communications received, his Holiness has decided to postpone the despatch of an Extraordinary Legate to China.

The German Emperor has bestowed the undermentioned distinctions on the following English artists who have sent works to the Great Exhibition of Art at Berlin this year:—The Great Gold Medal for Art on Mr. Herkomer, Mr. Ouless, and Sir J. Millais; the Great Gold Medal for Science on Sir Frederick Leighton; the Small Gold Medal for Art on Mr. Reid and Mr. Richmond, the painters, and on Messrs. Thornycroft and Gilbert, the sculptors. An honourable mention has been awarded to Messrs. Goodall and Yeames. The excellent works contained in the English portion of the Art Exhibition have (the *Standard's* correspondent says) been thoroughly appreciated by the German public, and it is hoped that English artists will be induced to exhibit their productions more frequently in Berlin in future than they have done hitherto.

Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the commander of the expedition for the exploration of Alaska, writing concerning the cluster of mountains on the southern spurs of the St. Elias Alps, says:—"Here, within the area of one of our smallest States, is a group of Alpine peaks that will rival all those of Switzerland put together over and over again, and yet hardly one in a hundred of our most intelligent citizens has ever heard of them. One of them, Crillon, loftier than any peak in the United States Proper, and yet it would not be recognized by one person in a thousand if casually spoken of among those at home." Under the shadow of eternal snows, Lieutenant Schwatka found strawberries in great abundance, and golden plover were killed in large numbers by the explorers. Grizzly bears, with the finest coats of hair of that species, were also found upon the mountains.

According to the New York journals, the great plateau between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, comprising the territory of Utah and the State of Nevada, is destined to become the greatest cattle-range in the United States. Immense tracts of land, some embracing nearly 250,000 acres, have already been purchased, and owners of large herds in Texas and the south-western States are looking for ranges in this wide section of natural pasture-land. The pressure settlers who wish to engage in agriculture and found homes upon the lands in the great fertile plains of the west and south has begun to crowd out the cattle rings, who have for years monopolized the largest part of the States, which by nature are better fitted for the raising of the crops than the pasturage of herds. A hegira has begun of cattle men towards the West, which bid fair to aid materially in the development of those great sections of the United States which have hitherto been left almost exclusively in the hands of Indians and peripatetic gold-hunters.

A paragraph appears in the American newspapers on the comparative riches of American writers. Here is a list of the principal humourists and their estimated fortunes.—Joel Chandler Harris, £200,000; Mark Twain, £140,000; Eli Perkins, £30,000; George W. Peck, £30,000; Edgar W. Nye, £20,000; Charles B. Lewis, £20,000; E. P. Bailey (*Danbury News*), £15,000; and Robert J. Burdette, £6,000. The rest of the humorous writers, the same authority tells us, have to struggle along on salaries. The richest verse-writer is Mr. James Whitcomb, who between his pen and his lectures makes an income of £4,000. Colonel John A. Cockerill of the *New York World*, is said to be the best-paid editor; but Dr. Joseph P. M'Cullagh, of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, has the reputation of being the richest. When Mr. John Russell Young, lately American Minister to China, was on the editorial staff of the *New York Herald*, he had an income of £3,000, which was at the time believed to be the highest salary received by any journalist in the English-speaking world.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Major W. B. Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, has been ordered from Mandalay to Madras, to assume officiating command of His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard.

Majors Browne and Teale, Captains Halford, Lackerstein, Howe, and Barrett, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, have proceeded on short leave consequent on the Pooja holidays.

Lieutenant H. N. Waymouth, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, having resigned his appointment as Transport Officer, Lieutenant S. B. Grimston, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, has been appointed Transport Officer in his place.

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, 5th Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed Transport Officer at Sagaing.

Captain R. H. W. Dunn, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been invalided from Burma, and proceeds to England.

Military Officers in civil employ are not entitled to exemption on account of house rent or tentage, unless they receive district allowances for house rent or tentage, and unless in the case of tentage they are required to maintain the number of tents for which the allowance is intended.

At a Native General Court-Martial held at Mandalay, Subedar Mohan Singh, 18th Bengal Infantry, was tried (1) for disobedience of an order given by his superior officer, (2) disobedience of orders and (3) insubordination; found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for a period of six months. The sentence has been confirmed.

The Governor-General in Council has made the following rule:—"Sums paid by way of subscription on premium to the Royal Artillery Marriage Society or to the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society shall be exempt from liability to Income-tax under Act II. of 1886, in the same manner as if they were paid to an insurance company in respect of an insurance or deferred annuity described in section 5, sub-section (1) clause (*g*), of that Act.

The proposed augmentation of the establishment of British Medical Officers in India, consequent on the recent increase to the numbers of British troops, has resolved itself into a permanent increase of 22, 20 of whom have already arrived, and the other two will most probably come out with the garrison batteries in the trooping season of 1887-88.

The total increase to the strength of the army in India sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government amounts to 10,657 of all ranks, excluding officers, as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Battery, Horse Artillery | 157 |
| 2 Batteries, Field Artillery | 314 |
| 2 Mountain Batteries | 212 |
| 6 Batteries, Garrison Artillery | 690 |
| 3 Battalions, British Infantry | 2,952 |
| Increase to British Cavalry | 1,332 |
| Increase to British Infantry | 5,000 |
| Total | 10,657 |

But of these, 6,332 are merely an addition to the strength of existing regiments of cavalry and infantry. This increase does not, in the opinion of the Government of India, call for an increase of the Medical Staff. For the remainder, consisting of 4,467 men of all ranks, including officers, the number of Medical Officers required, calculated in the existing scale of one to 200 men, gives an addition of 22 to the Indian Establishment, or a total of 322 in all for the three Presidencies.

## THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Ilbert before a fairly large audience, among whom were Her Excellency Lady Dufferin, and Lady Aitchison. This Exhibition is considered better as to quality of pictures than any former one, and while containing an average of superior pictures, has also fewer decidedly bad ones. A criticism of the Exhibition I must reserve to another day, but the winner of prizes I may here mention. The Viceroy's prize (water colours) was awarded to Colonel Strachan, R. E.; the Lieutenant-Governor's (oil or water colours), to the Hon. Major Shore, R.A.; the Commander-in-Chief's (either oils or water colours) to Colonel Perreau; the Hon. Sir T. Hope's (for four original water colour sketches from nature) to Mrs. W. G. Daires. The Hon. W. W. Hunter's (oils or water colours) to Mrs. Scott; Mr. Guildford Molesworth's prize for photography to Mr. H. Bertie Clay. The general impression seems to be that the prizes have been judiciously awarded, and as the "judges" were certainly "good judges too," this might be predicted. Though the names of these judges are never publicly given out, it is generally pretty well known who they are, and on this occasion there was no lack of talent in those who sat in judgment on their "confreres" in the art of painting. The Hon. Mr. Ilbert's speech, which was lengthy, I enclose:—

> I stand before you to-day as a rank impostor. I was aware before I came to this country that the members of the eminent service with whom I have had the honour of being associated during the last four-and-a-half years were expected to advise the Goverment on every question about which they might be consulted, from the treatment of infants to the treatment of water-logged ground, and to formulate definite conclusions on all such questions on the shortest possible notice. But it never entered my head that the legal member might be called upon, as part of his duties, to discourse upon art before a critical audience. The only excuse I can offer for the character in which I appear is that having figured for four years as an utterly useless member of the Committee of the Simla Fine Arts Society, I did not see my way to refusing a request that I should undertake a small piece of work in connection with the Society, especially as it would be my last and only chance of apologising for having so long been a sleeping partner in the concern. Having made this frank confession, I hope you will receive my remarks with that sympathy and consideration which is due to one who is absolutely unqualified for handling the task with which he is entrusted. And the first remark which I have to make is that, so far as I can trust to the judgment of an untrained eye, this year's exhibition appears to me to compare very favourably with each of its three immediate predecessors. I should say that there are more good pictures and fewer bad ones. I am sure that that formidable body the Managing Committee would not be able to find material for equipping a Chamber of Horrors, even if they wished to do so. Most of our old friends are here in great force, though I miss General Hancock, who has for so many years delighted us with his water-colour sketches, and we welcome some very promising additions to our ranks. The different branches of art are also will represented—portraits, landscapes, oils, water-colours, studies of heads, and studies of flowers, photographs and designs. In the department of portraits, Mrs. Arthur Strachey, who has consented to adorn our walls, though we cannot afford to include her in our humble competition, of course reigns supreme, and many will pause long to admire her masterly rendering of the form and features of the statesman whose face was long familiar in Simla and whose name will always be familiar to the students of Indian history. Beside him, and painted by the same hand, is a representation of a different age and a different sex, one of the fairest of those dainty little maidens whose graceful movements and artless enjoyment charmed us the other day at the Viceregal Lodge. We imposed on our judges this year the difficult and delicate task of balancing against each other the rival claims of water-colours and oils, of comparing merits different not only in degree but in kind, and of awarding the chief prize to that picture of either class which should come out first in the general competition. The Viceroy's prize has on the present occasion fallen to the less ambitious branch of art, and the decision of our judges in favour of Colonel Strachan's charming landscape will be readily accepted. Though after admiring the skill with which the winner of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor's prize (a new-comer, if I mistake not, to our list) has reproduced the efforts of white domes and glowing timber under the lidless eye of an Eastern heaven, there are many who will congratulate themselves that the burden of deciding between the rival claims of the artist in water-colours and the artist in oils should not fall on them. I am glad to see among the prize-takers for water-colours a lady whose departure from the Punjab—whenever that may be—will be a subject of general regret; and to find that Mr. Hunter's silver cup goes to another lady, whose name recalls to me a hospitable welcome and pleasant scenes far away in the Bombay ghats. In one of the side rooms I find myself on comparatively familiar ground, among flowers and plants of which many adorn our hill sides, and of which I have recently been endeavouring with very indifferent success to learn the scientific names from my botanical friends. I observe among them a handsome plant to which I have been taught to apply a jaw-breaking Latin appellation, but which seems to rejoice among young ladies in the name of the ginger lily. The same room contains some very careful studies of plants by one of my friend Mr. Duthie's apprentices at Saharunpur, and I cannot help thinking that works of this kind, for which natives of this country seem to have much aptitude, may be made very useful for the purpose of sicentific botany. There are many plants, such as our well-known cobra lily, of which specimens cannot be satisfactorily preserved in a herbarium. But this wont do. I see that I am straying from the region of art to the forbidden by-paths of the Natural History Society, and I must hasten to retrace my steps. Whilst, however, I am still in the border-land of art let me remind you that we have enlarged our borders this year by including in our exhibition amateur photographs, and though some orthodox artists may resent this profane intrusion of what they would describe as a mechanical process, yet when you visit the room at the end of the passage, I think you will agree with me that we have acted wisely, and that those specimens sent to us show how much scope for artistic feeling the craft of the photographer may afford. In the same room you will find interesting examples of those native arts of decoration and design which are of home growth in the Punjab, and which our friend Mr. Kipling has done so much to resucitate and to develop. If the different branches of art are well represented, so also are the different parts of the country. There is a beetling crag from the ghats of Madras, and many a familiar scene from the ghats of Bombay. Colonel Perreau conveys us to the snipe jheels of Calcutta, others take us to the happy hunting grounds of Cashmere, and there is evidence on our walls how workers on the Bolan Pass and far beyond with our Boundary Commission have beguiled their tedious and solitary hours with canvas and brush. Again, there are, as might be expected, many efforts to reproduce with varying success the pendant branches and the groups of cliff and deodar, and trailing vine which are now delighting our eyes at Simla with their autumn colours, but whose outlines and tints appear to defy the artist's pencil and palette. During the past few weeks, as I have watched the patches of Amaranth which mark the neighbourhood of the little homesteads on our hill-sides deepen their crimson hues with the advance of of autumn, there has often recurred to me one of the most touching passages in the great prose epic of the world, the Saga of Injal Gunnar. The hero of the story has for a breach of his country's laws been offered the choice between outlawry and banishment. He has chosen the latter, and is riding down by the water-side to the strand and to the ship which is to waft him into exile, when a turn of the road brings him once more in sight of his homestead and of the patch of cultivation which surrounds it. "Fair is the hithe," he exclaims, "so fair that it has never seemed to me so fair, the cornfields are white to harvest," (here they would be crimson) "and the home mead is mown; and now I will ride home and not fair abroad at all." And so he rides back to meet the death which he knows must before long inevitably await the outlaw. He who casts his last glance at these beautiful hills may feel—at least I know that I shall feel—somewhat of the same longing and regret, even though his face, as he descends the road, is set towards and not from his home. It is not only the immediate foreground which lies before one windows that is represented here, but we are also reminded on these walls of the margin of snow and rock which bounds our horizon. To me personally such pictures as those sent by Colonel Tanner have a special attraction, because they recall to me, as an old mountaineer, scenes and adventures on glacier and crag. And yet, much as I admire them, I am reluctantly compelled to admit that it is not among such scenes that the artist finds his most appropriate sphere, or that art has achieved her most striking successes. There are doubtless technical reasons for this, but there are, I trust, ethical reasons also. It has often been remarked that the interest felt by the present generation in the higher mountains is of very recent growth. To our early forefathers the snow-capped peak and the mountain precipice were an object of wonder and awe, and a fertile source of myth and legend, gracious in Hellas, grim and grotesque in the Teutonic Alps. But their fastnesses were left unexplored and undescribed. "No one praises the gods," said the great philosopher, and while something of a divine mystery still hung about Olympus and the Pennine Mount it would have been profanity to have analysed their beauties, even with a Ruskin's pen. The same avoidance of similar subjects may be traced among the early painters. Of the first school of north Italian painters how many have even suggested in their landscapes any portion of that great Alpine wall which fringes the Lombard and Venetian plains? I hardly remember one except indeed Titian, who is fond of introducing as a background to say, a Jewish temple, one of those fantastic dolomite peaks beneath the shadow of which he was born. Even now, when science has laid bare the mysteries of the glacier, and the Alpine Club has planted its flag on one Alpine summit after another, there is still absent from the higher mountains that element of human interest which specially attracts the artist. May we not say that art, like love, is of the valley? She cares not much to range with
>
> "Death and mourning on the silver horns,"
>
> but it is rather by the happy threshold that she would stray
>
> "Hand in hand with plenty in the maize."
>
> The pictures which are nearest to our hearts, which linger longest in our memories, are those which either suggest or directly contain some element of human life, of human joy, or human sorrow. I may be quite wrong from the artistic point of view, but I do not know that any picture has touched me more than that in which a native artist has pointed a watcher by a sick women's uneasy couch, tending the sacred flame as he reads from the holy book verses and words which are unintelligible to him and unintelligible to her, but which are believed to convey, and doubtless do convey, some soothing efficacy to the patient. The artist's grim and uncompromising fidelity to truth reminds one of the early Flemish school, and makes one feel that, whatever may be his technical shortcomings, he has at best entered into the spirit of this characteristic episode of Parsee life which he has endeavoured to depict. So also the pictures which I should like best to carry away with me to my English home, if I had my choice, are those which recall the scenes of every-day Indian life, the teeming bazaar, the way-side camp by the mango grove, the bright-robed groups by the bathing ghat, the reaper's wife bearing her husband his mid-day meal through the cornfield, and those other features of oriental life which Mr. Kipling's sympathetic eye and skilful pencil have seized and reproduced, and which he has enriched with an appropriate western legend, as if to indicate the touch of nature which makes east and west akin. Ladies and gentlemen, I cannot avoid the reflection that exhibitions of this kind may be of material advantage not only to the amateurs whose works they encourage, but to the country at large. Anglo-Indian Society is largely made up of overworked men and underworked women. It is a good thing for both to find in the pencil and the brush a relief from the drudgery of the desk, the monotony of domestic and the trivialities of social life. And he, who goes forth as an artist into the field or the bazaar and brings to the study of his subject that patience and sympathy which can alone reveal its inner meaning, can hardly rise from his task without a deeper knowledge of and greater affection for the country and the people among whom his lot is temporarily cast. But I am straying from my proper subject, and the waning light of an October day reminds me that I must not detain you any longer from the pictures which you have come to see. Therefore, without further preface, I declare the Exhibition open.

The proceedings then terminated, and the company dispersed through the room, looking at the pictures.

## THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE BOMBAY TEAM.

On Saturday, the Bombay Polo Tournament of 1886 will commence with a match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the 43rd Regiment. As the holders of the Cup which has so often been snatched away by the crack team of the Central India Horse it behoves the local team to make a gallant stand and retain the honours so pluckily won last year. It cannot be doubted that the team representing this city, and which sets the polo ball rolling on Saturday for the next week, is one which will fight hard and well to retain the name Bombay has won in the polo world both here and at Hyderabad. Captained by Arthur it includes Gray, Savile and Pease. Excluding the last, whose place Barton filled, it is the same which carried off the cup at the last tournament for the first time. And judging from what has been seen of the players during the last few months' practice, both together and individually, it is not likely there will be any falling off from the play shown by the local team last October. Arthur's 'four' play well together, and this is one of the main points which ensures success to any team. For their individual play Kirkee, last year, suffered defeat at the hands of Bombay, the latter playing so well together beat the others, though a powerful team, as each one played for himself and trusted to luck for their general weal. But if anything we think Bombay is weak in its forward play.

In considering the merits of the Bombay 'four,' and beginning with its captain, few could, we venture to say, fill that post so well as Arthur. He has just the necessary qualities suited to the commander of a team. Gifted with a powerful voice it serves him well in the field when ordering his men to ride-off, give a 'backhander,' face about, &c., and can be heard by the onlookers at nearly any part of the ground. His back-hand strokes, however, are not so sure as they once were. This is attributable to an accident which precluded him from, for some time, practising to keep himself in form, but he is sure to surpass himself when the fight takes place. When Arthur indulges in a little forward play he races away with the ball and often averts the greatest danger by taking the fight to the enemy's country, and it is then the Bombay captain shows off to advantage.

Gray the next best is a good all-round player. He has fast animals, is a sure and hard hitter, and a pillar of strength to the team, but his play shows now and then a spice of recklessness.

Savile has shown himself worthy, by his last year's exploits, of a place in the representative four. He has a beautiful reach, and seldom misses a shot, but is weak as a forward, especially in riding off.

Pease is a dashing rider and a sure shot. His weak points are uncertainty in back-hand play, and a little wildness occasionally. However, his muscular arm and splendid horsemanship make him a necessary and useful member of the quartette representing Bombay this year.

The parade of ponies will take place, as already notified, at 6-30 p. m. to-morrow (Friday) morning, and the inspection, through the courtesy of Messrs. Scott and Co., will be held in their stable yard at Churney Road. Each team's ponies to be kept together, and all to be sent at 6 a.m. to the open ground on the Kennedy Sea Face between the Churney Road Gardens and the Ride, from which place the ponies will be separately drafted off to Messrs. Scott's yard for inspection, passing out after inspection by the gate opening on to the Girgaum Road.

## JUBILEE YEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As next year will be "jubilee year," it is time for the people of India to commence their preparations to celebrate it. You would confer a favor on many if you would urge Government to show a bright example by giving their servants, who wish to go to England for "jubilee day," an extra month's privilege leave, so as to extend to four months, and if you would urge the directors of the various lines to extend their three monthly return tickets to four months.—Yours, &c.,

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

## THE THANA FORESTS.

The following Resolution by the Bombay Government was issued yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1993, dated 25th June 1886.—Forwarding a letter from the Collector of Thana, together with copy of a report No. 83, dated 11th May 1886, from Mr. Atkins, Forests Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Thana, on the forest settlement and supplementary forest demarcation of the Mokhada Petha of the Shahapur Taluka; appending reviews of the report by the divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, and the Conservator of Forests, N. C.; and making remarks.

Letter from the Forest Settlement Officer, in charge, Thana, No. 150, dated 24th July 1886. Memorandum from the Collector of Thana, dated 23rd July 1886.

Memorandum from the Collector of Thana, No. 4048, dated 28th August, 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2778, dated 10th September, 1886.

Resolution.—Mr. Atkins in these papers submits the forest settlement report and a supplementary forest demarcation report of the Mokhada Petha of the Shahapur Taluka, and in doing so states how he has carried out the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 3554, dated 4th May, 1885, regarding the removal from forests of certain villages referred to in his previous demarcation report. This which was a work of some difficulty, has been done by Mr. Atkins with tact and care, and at an inconsiderable cost, and his action has the support of the various Revenue and Forest officials who have perused the papers.

2. In his 3rd paragraph Mr. Atkins mentions how he has disposed of the inam allowances of the patils of the villages of Dahul, Ambla, Palshin, Akra, Ahira, and of the naik of the last-named. He has allotted lands in the villeges whither they have been removed to the patils of Dahul, Palshin and Ahira, and the naik of Ahira, and proposes that they should be treated in all respects as watan inam lands, save that rights to trees therein are conceded to the same extent only as to ordinary survey occupants. His proposals are sanctioned. The patils of Ambla and Akra have at their own request received money compensation, and this arrangement should be regarded as final.

3. For the purpose of allotting varkas lands for cultivation by people removed from these villages it has been found necessary to disforest survey No. 60 in Pimpalshet, out of the area of protected forest, and in the same villaga, but out of reserved forest, he wishes to disforest 4 acres of survey No. 61, in order to provide a suitable site, with good water, for the hamlet of Palshin. The forest officers have no objection to offer to this proposal, and the Government of India will be asked to sanction it. The proposal as regards survey No. 60 is approved and sanctioned, as are also the free grants of wood made by Mr. Atkins.

4. The expenditure of Rs. 250 on compensation to individuals for the expense of removal is moderate, and is sanctioned to the debit of "Compensation for land and rights" A. VIII (*b*) in the Forest Budget.

5. In paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 3554, dated 4th May 1835, it was ruled that certain lands in Sawarda, Kochale and Kineste should be retained as or converted into, reserved forests, but Mr. Atkins, after personal investigation on the spot, which no other officer has previously made, recommends—

(1) That only the lands in Kochale and Kineste mentioned in Appendix IV. should be notified under section 4 of the Forest Act at once;

(2) That only those in the same villages entered in appendix V. should be subsequently notified; and

(3) That those belonging to all three villages mentioned in Appendix VI. should not be converted into reserved forests at all, for the reason that if they are reserved, considerable hardship will be caused to the cultivators, who have heretofore used them for rab-lopping grounds. The Conservator of Forests, N. C., has no objection to offer, and these proposals are therefore sanctioned.

6. In the circumstances described in Mr. Atkins's 8th paragraph, the proposed demarcation of the portion of the Sawarda forest, which has the support of the Conservator, is approved, and the notification drafted in appendix VII. may be published in the *Government Gazette* after obtaining the requisite sanction of the Government of India.

7. Mr. Atkins has found that owing to the distinct separation of forests from cultivation, which exists in the Mokhada Mahal, no rights save those of way through forest to water, and to one or two village gods were even claimed. He has of course granted these. The necessary enquiries as regards all the villages notified in March 1879 under section 34 of the Act, and as regards those notified on 4th May 1885, except the two Izafat villages of Adashi and Dolhara, about which a separate report will be submitted, having been completed, the notification drafted in Appendix VIII. may be published at once. An additional notification similar to that authorized by section 19 should also be prepared showing definitely all lands which under section 34, it has finally been determined to reserve as forest. The notification in Appendix IX. about lands ordered by Government Resolution No. 3554, dated 4th May 1885, to be included in forests should also be published in the *Government Gazette*.

8. It is not proposed to allow any privileges in the Mokhada forests, (except in Kokda, the people of which may gather fallen leaves and fallen wood of all sorts for use in the village), for the reason that there are ample supplies of forest produce outside the forests in all villages.

In conclusion His Excellency the Governor in Council has pleasure in recording his approval of the satisfactory way in which Mr. Atkins, aided by Azam Chintaman Gopal, the Mahalkari of Mokhada, has done the duty imposed on him by Government Resolution No. 3554, dated 4th May, 1885.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., presided at the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, and the other members present were Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Waters, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Javerilal Umiashunker, R. M. Sayani, Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

### NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

The first matter for consideration was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the sale to Government, for the G. I. P. Railway Company, of 15 1-9 square yards or thereabouts of Municipal land, situate between Haines and Parel Roads (near Byculla Overbridge), at such rate as the Collector of Bombay may determine, the land to be so sold being required for the construction of proposed railway-station at Byculla.

The Council resolved to make the desired recommendation to the Corporation.

### DRAIN IN BELLASIS ROAD.

The next matter was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that he proposes, with the sanction of the Town Council, to accept Messrs. Raoji Hirjee and Co.'s tender—the only one tender received in response to an advertisement—for constructing a triple penstock at the mouth of the old main drain, Bellasis Bridge, at a cost of Rs. 4,627, *plus* Rs. 462 for cost of contingencies at 10 per cent., total Rs. 5,089, to be paid out of the grant for Surface Drainage Works.

The sanction applied for was granted.

### THE LATE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB.

The Council next considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Town Council's resolution No. 405, dated 17th June 1885, a tracing of the fountain which Colonel Jacob proposes to erect, and stating that in the Commissioner's opinion, the most convenient site for it will be the circle on the Flats, at the junction of six roads there, which site meets with Colonel Jacob's approval, and recommending that permission may be given for the erection of the fountain as now proposed.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Banajee, it was resolved that the approval of the Corporation be asked to the erection of a fountain at the cost of the friends of the late General Sir George LeGrand Jacob to the memory of that officer, on the site approved by Colonel Jacob at the junction of the Clerk, Haines, Arthur, and Ripon roads.

### ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

Mr. Javerilal, in accordance with his notice of motion, asked the Municipal Commissioner to favour the Council with information as to whether he had received complaints about the adulteration of *ghee* as sold in the Bombay market, and whether it is not desirable to call for a report on the subject from the Health Officer to the Municipality. Mr. Javerilal said the matter was an important one, but it was far from his intention to raise any scare in Bombay. On the contrary, his only object was to see that the public generally, and the Hindoos in particular, were protected from any fraud by the dealers. He put the question in order that precautionary measures might be adopted, although he thought that in Bombay they were not so badly off as their friends in Calcutta. (Here, hear.) Evidence was wanting to show to what extent adulteration of *ghee* prevailed here. If it existed to any large extent, they were not correctly informed on the subject. He had heard it stated that *ghee* sold by retail shop-keepers was mixed with oil of ground-nuts, animal fat, and other substances repugnant to the religious feelings of a Hindoo. Enquiries in this direction were certainly desirable, remembering that the public looked to the Municipality for protection in a matter of this kind, as the superintendent of markets could ascertain whether animal fat was used for adulteration with *ghee*.

Mr. Khote said *ghee* was not sold in the municipal markets.

Mr. Javerilal said that under section 244, the Municipal Commissioner could enter any shop where articles of food were exposed for sale. The inquiry was reasonable on another ground. The Government of India had taken steps to enquire of the several local Governments as to whether adulteration in *ghee*, which had been found to exist in Bengal, existed in the other presidencies as well; and it was probable that a reference would be made to the Commissioner and the Council, so that they would be only anticipating such reference by requesting the Commissioner now to enquire into the matter.

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition.

The chairman said he did not think the adulteration of *ghee* was so extensive in Bombay as in Bengal. Under the Bombay Municipal Act, they could prosecute offenders who adulterated *ghee*, and he remembered cases in which dealers had been fined by magistrates in the Fort Police Court. Prosecutions could be instituted not on the score of religious prejudices, but on the ground of articles of food being made deleterious to health by adulteration.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had no reason to suppose that the evil existing in Calcutta existed to any great extent in Bombay. He did not know if the Calcutta Municipal Act contained the same sanitary provisions as the Bombay Act. Of course with regard to all articles of food, care must be taken; and the chief protection rested with the magistrates. Mr. Dosabhoy on one occasion fined a dealer Rs. 100, which had a deterring effect on the dealers for some time. In 1885 there were six convictions before the magistrates; but this year there was only one. So far, Mr. Ollivant thought, everything that could be done in the matter had been done.

No other member had any remarks to offer; and it was thought after the Commissioner's statement that no immediate action in the matter was necessary. Mr. Javerilal therefore withdrew his motion.

After the transaction of some other business, the Council adjourned.

## THE MADAGASCAR STATE BANK.

THE Paris *Temps* publishes what it believes to be an exact copy of the act of concession of the Madagascar State Bank:—

The grant has been made by the Hova Government to an English syndicate represented by Mr. Abraham Kingdom. The document states that Rainilaiarivony, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, in the name of Her Majesty Ranavalo Manjaka III., Queen of Madagascar, etc., and her Government, appoints as a syndicate the persons thereinafter named, who had presented a petition to her, dated April 29, 1886, with reference to the establishment of a Bank in Madagascar—namely, Mr. Hugh Watt, M.P., president of the Maxim Electric Company; Mr. Thomas Aggs, banker; Mr. John Taylor, stockbroker; Mr. James Griffin; Messrs. Shepherd and Son, solicitors, London; Mr. John Kysch, a former official in Mauritius; Mr. John Maclean, director of the London Missionary Society; and Mr. R. Maclean, banker. Among the regulations set forth in the articles are the following:—Although the bank will be called "the Royal Bank of Madagascar Joint Stock Company," the Government of Madagascar will in no way be responsible for the liabilities incurred by it. The bank is authorized to issue paper money in Malagasy or any other language, but only to the amount of the capital placed in the bank. The Government of Madagascar is to accept this paper as current money. Should the Government of Madagascar resolve to strike a coinage, the Prime Minister will employ all his influence to have the bank appointed to coin the money in the name of the Government. The concession is granted on condition that the bank shall lend the Government the sum of £800,000 sterling at 7 per cent. per annum; the Government reserving the right to repay the debt when it thinks fit. The Government consents to repay the loan from the returns of the Customs at Tamatave, Majunga, etc., until its complete redemption. If the returns of the Customs are not sufficient to pay the interest of the loan, the Government agrees to make other State funds responsible for the debt. The Bank will consent to receive in annuities the capital borrowed, if the Government should desire to free itself in that way.

## BI-METALLISM AND THE VAGARIES OF SILVER.

THE vagaries of silver last Wednesday were somewhat remarkable; an advance in the price of nearly five per cent. being established after a rise of about two per cent. during the previous few days. What, then, had happened? Had production decreased? Had its consumption in the Arts suddenly increased? Not a bit of it: those wonderful theories of the monometallists are but moonshine. What becomes, now, of the arguments of the great gold champions? Where is that wonderful calculator, for instance, who made himself so ridiculous some months ago by his contributions to the *Chamber of Commerce Journal*—contributions as tedious as they were worthless—in which he proved so conclusively that silver cost about sevenpence per ounce to produce? Nor was silver influenced, as was alleged, by the fact that the tenders for 120 lakhs of rupee-paper were to be opened on the 10th inst.; for the demand for remittances to India exceeded the whole amount of the loan, of which only a deposit of five per cent. was called for at the time of tendering—and that not even in money but in securities. The truth is that the sudden advance in the price of silver was a consequence of action—and the fear of further action—by the Government. Despite all the nonsense written and talked by our financial contemporaries and the gold party the appointment of the Royal Commission on currency lies at the root of the late silver excitement. Nevertheless, we cannot help regarding these sudden changes in the currency of India as a disgrace to legislation. That the whole money of our Eastern Empire should be exposed to exaggerated fluctuations, which completely disorganise the export trade is nothing less than a scandal; and if our administrators and men of science prove incapable of dealing effectually with such a monstrous evil we shall despair of civilisation. We can only hope, then, that the Royal Commission notwithstanding the somewhat antagonistic elements of which it is composed will turn aside from all *laissez-aller* policy, and resolve to recommend some definite and effective course of action.

A long dreary week of the silly season has been considerably enlivened by two rabid articles against bimetallism which have appeared severally in the columns of *Truth* and the *Standard*. Both were evidently suggested by the appointment of the Royal Commission; the former prompted, we fancy, by the fear that currency reform should come from the Tories, and the latter by the fear that it should come at all. A strong vein of Brummagem patriotism runs through both articles, and the writers appeal to the sympathies of their readers by a sort of "by-Jingo-if-we-do" argument, much in the same way as the Great Macdermott seeks to arouse the enthusiasm of his music-hall audiences. Thus we are told that "to meet appreciation in gold in a country that has only a gold currency by monetising silver is a *swindle*;" and again that "other currencies may alter; that of England, all the world knows, is fixed;" "the man would be daring who dreamt of impugning it." Both writers—he of *Truth* and he of the *Standard*—appear to be on excellent good terms with themselves—assume the functions of teachers, substitute obsolete dogmas for argument, and scatter choice epithets about with a careless contempt for conventionality which is positively refreshing. We are, of course, treated to the usual silly arguments of cost of production, official and intrinsic value of coins, absurdity of establishing a ratio, and so forth, which we will spare our readers, for we have exposed them long ago in these columns.

There are, however, two assertions in *Truth* which for impudence and inaccuracy beat everything as yet printed. Our readers know that the Indian revenue suffers acutely from the fall in silver, and that India is thereby cruelly drained. But this authority assures us that "we are losing *because we are no longer able to drain India so dry as we did*"! Surely ignorance never more pretended to knowledge. Again, we are told that wages have not yet moved downwards; that they will, to a certain extent, is probable." And yet the writer in the next breath declares that bimetallism, which would prevent the fall in wages, "is in fact nothing more than a attempt on the part of capital to cheat labour." It is in fitting harmony with these doctrines to say that "it is an entire mistake to suppose that the labouring masses are suffering from trade depression." Cynical indifference to the true cause of the people could find no better illustration The *Standard* lauds England's standard of currency as if it were the only stable thing in the world. Measured by England's standard, this may be so; but measured in any other way it is nonsense. A time was when England had paper-money, and gold was at a premium. It is an historical fact that nearly all the English economists at that time contended that paper had remained stable and gold had become dearer; an error which Ricardo earned the gratitude of his country by exposing. The crowning absurdity is, however, the assertion that England is prosperous because her standard is stable, and India because hers is depreciated, and Indian statemen are blamed for overlooking this prosperity. The reader will at once perceive the hollowness of these arguments, and half a dozen of such articles would, like Mr. Giffen's lectures, immensely benefit the cause of bimetallism. To think otherwise would indeed be "monometallic madness."

## INDIANS AND COLONIALS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

"ATLAS," in the *World*, writes:—The lavish hospitality of the cities of Bath and Bristol has certainly enabled the Colonial Reception Committee to bring its arduous labours to an end amidst a flourish of trumpets. In the Bristol celebration the claims of gastronomy and post-prandial oratory each received respectful consideration; the sumptuous luncheons of the Merchant Adventurers and the Chamber of Commerce furnished an appropriate epilogue and prologue to the Mayor's civic banquet and ball; archæological and commercial inspections and excursions were found to be excellent aids to digestion and appetite; and the local papers devote their columns with reckless liberality to the appearance and speeches of their distinguished visitors. For three entire days all Bristol seems to have worshipped at the shrine of "negro ladies from Lagos and Sierra Leone, and coloured representatives (sic) from India;" staid members of the Corporation appear to have carried luggage on one arm, while "they supported their fair and coloured charges on the other;" grave commissioners moved here and there in "glittering stars and emblems;" the Mayoress is said to have been "sprinkled" with diamonds; and while *Keane's Journal* confesses its preference for "the Parsee damsel in the bodice of blue brocade and bands of glittering silver," the *Mercury* awards the palm to "the West African negro lady, the lightest and most graceful of dancers, who wore a dress of bright peacock-blue, and a tan-coloured *aigrette* in her hair." The speeches at the banquets seem to have received their inspiration from the gorgeous splendour of the ball. It was doubtless gratifying to the magnificently-arrayed servants of the Mayor to know that England in her hour of dire distress might count on the support and the swords of the Thakur of Gondal, Nawabzada Nuzrullah Khan of Sachem, and Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree; the chapfallen political economists of Bristol learned from the lips of Sir Graham Berry that they might well be proud if they understood the Protection problem as well as he did, and that Victoria was the object of the envy and admiration of the whole civilized world; the maidens of Clifton wept sympathetically when they were informed that Bristol was much beloved by Mr. Henniker-Heaton by reason of the marriage of his mother-in-law in the church of St. Mary's, Redcliffe. Mr. Fitzgerald did good service once more in charge of the political lay-figures lent by the India Office; and Sir Arthur Hodgson efficiently replaced on one occasion Sir P. C. Owen, snatched suddenly from the Bristolians and their banquet by a Royal command to dine at the "Colonies."

Bath, too, has revelled in "dusky Indians," "ebony-skinned Africans," "hardy Canadians," and "bronzed representatives from the Antipodes." For two days the City of Waters, resplendent with banners and evergreens, was charmed by the contrast of the "gold-embroidered *sarees* of the turbaned Hindoo and the rich brocaded trains of the European." The idea, it is true, is almost as much mixed as the motto, "Children brave and free, of the great mother tongue," written boldly over the arch of welcome; but it serves very well to express the enthusiasm with which Captain Lysaght invited the visitors to take a hot or cold bath immediately after their arrival. The Mayor's *soiree* on Wednesday, the address in the Pump Room, the discourse on Roman bathing, and the general tour of inspection, as well as the great banquet on Thursday evening, were all pleasant experiences in their way, and the Colonists were as delighted with Mr. Hamond's bounteous bill of fare as they were with the condescension of Lord Cork, who facetiously described himself as "an unworthy specimen of an hereditary legislator." Three members of Parliament responded for "The Commons," and three ecclesiastics for "The Ministers of all Denominations, before five gentlemen were finally called on to answer for "The Distinguished Visitor." The Victorian Demosthenes then spoke modestly for the last time of the greatness of the colony to which he had so much contributed, and the militant Khan of Sachem vowed to fight side by side with his English brethren on the first available opportunity. Then all was over, and the expedition to Bath, from which everybody returned on Friday, brings the programme of five months of Colonial entertaidment to a satisfactory conclusion.

## THE ASIATIC PROVINCES OF TURKEY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* as follows:—"A sign of the times is the growing inability of the Porte to preserve order in its Asiatic provinces. This year the country between Kerasunda and Kara Hissar-i-Sharki has been overrun by bands of brigands, without any check on the part of the authorities of Trebizonde and Sivas. This month a relative of Captain George Constantinides, the Mayor of Kerasunda, was carried off, and only released after payment of a ransom of £400. Other minor captures have been made, some people being killed, others wounded. The gendarmerie of Kerasunda are very supine in their pursuit, never successful, and are suspected of being secret partisans. As for the province of Sivas, it is helpless with its small force of police kept at Kara Hissar. There is an English mine near Kara Hissar, employing some 500 workmen, left without any protection whatever. On an application being made last year for a *corps de garde* to be stationed at the mine (near Lidjessy), the reply was that the Government of Sivas was too poorly provided with police to be able to accede to the request. Should anything happen at the mine, no doubt a subject for diplomatic inquiry would arise. At present travellers are staying at Kerasunda and Kara Hissar, afraid of pursuing their journey. The provincial Executive seems to have lost control of the country, which is being emptied of its military forces, and left in the hands of Caucasian immigrants."

## BULGARIA AND ASIA.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY writes to the *Times*:—"The triumph of Russia in Bulgaria is the most complete and most perfect this northern semi-barbarous Power was ever capable of gaining over Europe. I shall not speak of the revoltingly detestable means and of the crying injustice by which this unequalled success was secured, nor will I dwell on the deeply-hurt feeling produced in the breast of every sound-thinking man on seeing treaties, obligations, truth and pledged honour trampled upon by reckless despotism; but I beg leave to allude to the great danger by which our Western civilization is threatened through this act, in the eyes of every Asiatic, from the Bosphorus to Corea and from the Oxus to Cape Comorin. The deep wounds inflicted by the unpardonable weakness of our diplomacy and by the unfortunate disunion of our Cabinets will evidently be long felt in the political organization of our European world, but far more serious and graver are the consequences we may apprehend from this humiliating condescension in our future dealings with the various nations in Asia. We must not imagine that bazaar gossip, vying in quickness with the telegraph, will not spread the news of Russian omnipotence all over Mahomedan and Buddhistic Asia; and what will these peoples say on hearing that the Russian command alone was sufficient to dethrone a Prince appointed by all Europe, and that nobody ventured to raise a voice against the order coming from St. Petersburg?

Of course Germany has nothing to care for the notions and views of the Eastern world, but can Austria, France, and particularly England, remain indifferent, can they acquiesce in the turn of mind unavoidably produced by this successful stroke of Russia? The evil is incalculable with those Mahomedans who have already felt the weight of Muscovite predominance, and there is no doubt that even the most stubborn adherents to the Western representatives, on the Balkan Peninsula in Asia Minor, in Persia, Central Asia, and in Hindustan, will be shaken in their confidence, and all will be struck with panic by the unquestionable superiority of the Czar. This is certainly far more than a theoretic speculation, and those Western European States who have the future of Asia at heart ought to consider well what they have done in submitting to Russia and in making themselves publicly the tools, nay, the vassals, of that Power. Prestige and moral standing are not to be slighted in Asia, and the consequences of our ignominious defeat on the Maritza will be more detrimental than the loss of great battles fought for the spread of our Western civilization in Asia."

## SHOOTING A PARAMOUR.

AT the Eastern Railway Station, Paris, on Saturday night, Sept 11, M. Henri Pel, a chemist, was seen looking out for some one whom he seemed to expect. He stopped suddenly before two passengers—a widow named Mdme. Roy, and M. Eugéne Soulas. They teemed very much alarmed; but before they had time to run away or call for assistance Pel pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired six shots at them. They were both wounded and fell on the pavement. It was found that Mdme. Roy was wounded on the head, and that M. Soulas was much more seriously injured by a bullet which struck him near the eye. Pel, on being arrested, said he had been living with Mdme. Roy for three years, but had discovered that she was about to marry M. Soulas, and that she had been travelling with him. He had been told that they were to arrive at the station by an evening train, and had gone to meet them to have his revenge.

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

SEVERAL letters appear in the *Times* under this hearing. Replying to a previous letter, by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, R. L. says Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in his letter to you on this subject, seems to enunciate the proposition that because he gets 6d. per lb. for cotton when exchange is 2s. per rupee, therefore he will get 4d. per lb. when exchange is 1s. 4d. But it is not so. As a matter of fact, when exchange was 2s. per rupee the price of cotton was about 3d. per lb., and now with exchange at 1s. 5d. it is about 4d. per lb. The subject is not elucidated by imaginary *data*."

Mr. James W. Furrell writes:—Allow me to point out that the account given by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in the letter published in your columns of the 9th inst., of the effect on commercial transactions between India and England of a fall in the exchange value of the rupee is scarcely an adequate one. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's contention is two-fold—first that the commercial profit on an article of merchandise such as cotton is independent of the rate of exchange and, secondly, that this is due to the fact that fall in the rate of exchange is accompanied by a proportionate fall in the gold price of cotton in England. The first of these contentions is so far correct that, although a sudden fall in exchange will, under ordinary circumstances, temporarily raise the exporter's profit above the normal level, competition will always come into play to bring it back to that level. The second of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's contentions appears, however, to be based on a partial apprehension of the facts. When Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji talks of instructing his agent for a certain limit he means of course that he instructs his agent not to sell below that limit. His agent, if he is a man of business, sells at the best price he can get consistently with his instructions, and this price is determined, not by the rate of exchange, but by the whole of the conditions affecting the market at the moment. Other things being equal, the instant effect of a sudden fall in exchange is to increase the exporter's margin of profit. Competition, as your correspondent points out, immediately sets in to reduce profit to its normal level. But in what way is it that competition operates to produce this effect? Surely by inducing an increase of supply. Other things being equal, it is in virtue of such an increase of supply alone that the price of the cotton in London can be lowered. Now, increase of supply in London implies, as its correlate, increase of demand in India; and increase of demand in India implies, other things being equal, increase of price in India. In other words, equilibrium is attained, not, as your correspondent would have it, through a fall of the selling price in England proportionate to the fall in exchange, but through a fall of the selling price in England less than proportional to the fall in exchange, combined with a rise of the buying price in India less than inversely proportional to the fall in exchange.

Replying to these letters his Dadabbai Noaroji says:—In reply to "R. L.'s" letter I may first explain that I made no reference to actual prices in the maket, as such prices are the resultant of many influences—supply, demand, bulling and bearing speculations, present stocks and future prospects of supply, every day's telegrahic news from all parts of the world, political complications, Bank rate of interert, and various other small and temporary influences. I therefore explain again that what I am considering at present is the effect of only the fall and rise in exchange, leaving all other circumstances that affect prices as uninfluenced or unaltered. "R L." says:—"As a matter of fact, when exchange was 2s. per rupee, the price of cotton was about 3d. per lb., and now, with the exchange at 1s. 5d., it is about 4d. per lb." I do not find this to be a fact. Even were it fact it would not matter at all, as all other circumstances of supply, demand, &c., have to be taken into account therewith. But what "R. L." states does not appear to be a fact. I shall confine myself to cotton though I could give similar decline in principal commodities.

Exchange began to decline about the time when Germany demonetized its silver, about 1873. The Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 33d number, gives the "average price" of raw cotton as follows:—

| — | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per cwt. £ ...... | 4·01 | 3·62 | 3·47 | 3·02 | 2·93 | 2·[illegible]0 | 2·76 |
| | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | |
| Per cwt. £ ...... | 2·94 | 2·92 | 2·93 | 2·91 | 2·[illegible]5 | 2·86 | |

This shows a fall of nearly 30 per cent.

Now, Mr. Furrell's letter. He is right in supposing that the shipper's instructions mean not to sell below the limit. I have been a merchant and an agent in the City for some 25 years, and, knowing full wel what my shipper meant, I sold at the best price I could get. He is also right in saying that the price is determined by the whole of the conditions affecting the market at the moment, and that is just the reason why, as I have said above I did refer to actual prices. So far we agree, but Mr. Furrell's fallacy begins in this sentence:—"Other thing beings equal, the instant effect of a sudden fall in exchange is to increase the exporter's margin of profit." Here he first forgets the "whole of the conditions" to which he referred in the previous paragraph, as determining the price at any moment, and next he forgets that the increase of the margin takes place in the case of those exporters only who have already entered into their transactions, and those transactions at the moment are uncompleted, so far as the remittances of the proceeds are concerned. But those exporters who have yet to begin their transactions have no such increase in their margin of profit, as they have not had yet any transaction or margin of profit, pending or existing. I took the simplest instance of an exporter entering into a transaction at a particular rate of exchange, and described the process of the operation of that transaction from its initiation, as far as exchange alone was concerned, independent of "the whole of the conditions." And then I further explained that any fluctuation in exchange during the pendency of the transaction was the exporter's further chance of profit or loss. But I may go further, and now explain that even in the case of transactions already entered into, the fluctuations in exchange do not affect the exporter in the bulk of the trade. The bulk of the shipments from India are drawn against, and as soon as this is done, the exporter has no further interest at all in any subsequent fluctuations in exchange, beyond his little margin above the amount of his bill, and thus it will be seen that in most cases there is no instant effect to increase the exporter's margin of profit.

## THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARDS.

THE following is a letter which Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, has sent to Sir Samuel Wilson, the junior member for Portsmouth, on the subject of dockyard discharges:—

I have to acknowledge your letter and its enclosures relating to certain dismissals from the dockyard establishments These have only occurred where the establishments are either in excess of the numbers contemplated by Parliament, or where men have been temporarily taken on for certain works which has been completed. I wish to keep the establishments up to a high state of efficiency, and I will sanction nothing likely to bring them below the requisite strength. I should, however, like to put before you and the other dockyard members certain considerations which may not have occurred to you.

The abolition or even a great curtailment of the dockyard establishments would be a contingency that no well-wisher to the navy would endeavour to bring about. The dockyards can only be permanently maintained as the main sources of supplying the wants of the navy so long as the house of Commons believe they can do better than private yards the work of constructing and repairing ships of war. The present system of administration and of management is far from satisfactory. It entails unquestioned waste of material, work is created for redundant establishments, and the cost of building is far in excess of that of private yards. If this difference between the cost of production cannot in some way be approximated, the House of Commons will not continue, especially in times of general financial and industrial depression, to annually assent to the existing expenditure.

I wish to develop the reforms instituted last year, to adjust the establishments to the work they have to be given, and generally to establish a system by which the admitted excellence of dockyard work may be combined with rapid and economical execution. I am satisfied that it is only by such means that the position of the dockyards can be made permanently secure against the attacks to which now they are justly subject. The course I am adopting, with the unanimous concurrence of my colleagues, may entail a temporary unpopularity; but in time it will be found that the truest friends of these establishments are those who are determined, by substituting improved for obsolete methods of administration, to enable them to successfully compete with other yards.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 5.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·825 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·1 |
| Dew Point | 74·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·813 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 2·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 84·2 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 75·4 |
| General Directions of Wind* | SSE, SE, S. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 479 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month | 1·06 |
| „ „ year | 98·50 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 6th Oct. | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road London.

## RIDING POST IN PERSIA.

OF the only two modes of travelling in Persia, marching with a caravan and riding post or char-pa, the latter is certainly the more enjoyable. To keep up a pace of over six miles an hour (including stoppages) for two or three hundred miles certainly tests the determination and endurance of the traveller. The actual rate of going is probably an average of eight miles. But it must be remembered that the roads are mere tracks; that the horses are only changed every twenty to twenty-eight miles; that mountain-passes or morasses have frequently to be crossed; and that even in Persia the whether is not always fine. Rain-storms, snow-storms, and dust-storms are of frequent occurrence; and the horses are often either half starved, full of grass, lame, broken-winded, vicious, or worn out from age or fatigue. Also a heavy kit has to be carried. Taking the average rider at the light weight of ten stone, sixty pounds at least must be allowed for saddle, bedding, holsters, and saddle-bags. Also, the horses at each stage have to be paid for selected, and at times even caught. Sometimes there are no horses, and the same unfortunate animals have to be taken a second or even a third stage. And although one or even two of the horses taken may be good the third may break down, or the servant (as is often the case) may give out from fatigue or laziness and have to be left behind. With all these drawbacks many good journeys are done. The writer has gone with horses, full of grass as a rule, from Ispahan to Teheran—seventy farsakhs, or 262 miles (taking the farsakh as 3¾ miles), in thirty-nine hours twenty-five minutes. This gives a continuous speed (including stoppages, sleep, etc.) of over 6½ miles an hour. Of course much faster journeys than this are made when the rider is expected or when the post-house people are extravagantly fed. The great pleasure of such rides is the excitement of attempting to beat previous records, which gives the sensation of a furious race against time. Luck, of course, has a good deal to do with the results; experience still more.

But these hard rides are only justified by emergency. They are certainly needed when there is a sick man anxiously expecting the rider at the end of his journey; or, perhaps, when each hour is taken out of a short three months' privilege leave; or even when done to catch a particular steamer, the missing which would entail a residence on the shores of the Caspian or Persian Gulf of perhaps a fortnight. However, four or even three stages a day—sixty to eighty miles—with a well-earned sleep and dinner at dusk are the usual thing, and then "chappering" is really enjoyable.

The saddle-bags have been carefully packed, strapped down, and padlocked; the kit is tightly squeezed in, for the continuous jolting in a loose fit produces unpleasant results—one's boots may work a hole in the back of one's only dress-coat, etc. Each bag has to be of the same weight, otherwise the motion of the galloping horse is impeded by a bag hanging down. Into one holster is crammed the revolver and the needful silver money and the tobacco-pouch, with perhaps a sandwich or a pot of "Liebig," and the precious paper of tea; into the other are forced a cake of soap, a sponge, a brush, and a towel, possibly a flask of cognac. The roll of tightly strapped rugs, waterproof sheet outside, is strapped behind the tall cantle of the hussar-saddle (old pattern), which is the char-pa saddle *par excellence*. And now all is ready. The traveller, all booted and spurred (if a wise man, in tanned boots two sizes too big for him), sits enjoying a soft seat for the last time for some days. His solar topee, or sun helmet is gaily bound with a silk cheffia from Bagdad, to be used as a neck-rap or mosquito curtain should occasion require; his pockets contain his pipe, his watch, his matches, his handkerchief, and his pocket-knife—nothing more. His friends have come to bid good-bye or to see him off. Suddenly a clatter of hoofs is heard. Three miserable looking animals enter the court-yard. One is bestridden by a youth of evil aspect, clad in a pair of shoes, loose blue breeches, and a felt coat and hat, and armed with a big whip; in the handkerchief tied round his waist are bound an onion and a loaf of bread. This is the guide, the shargird-char-pa (literally, "the disciple of the post"); he will bring back the three horses from the first stage. He grins or frowns, as the traveller may or may not have been liberal on a former occasion. A present of two kerans (or 1s. 6d.) at the end of a well-done stage is liberality! the half is justice; no fee at all is the proper punishment of the lazy guide, or that monster in human form the man who provides the tired rider with a jibber or a beast that no application of the whip can get into any other pace than a hard trot. The beau-ideal post-horse is the animal that will amble, canter, or gallop at will: as a rule, he is only seen in the dreams of the tired traveller, but he does exist.

And now one's Persian servant, if a good man, comes to the fore. He gives the best horse to his master, takes the next best himself, and reserves the trotting or lame beast for the guide. The servant's make up is far more picturesque than his master's. A pair of immense jack-boots well greased, without spurs, are worn (for the Persian uses the cruel native sharp edged stirrup as a spur, many knives and pistols, also a straight sword or dirk (the kammar), are *de regueur* with the Persian road-servant. Into the servant's girdle at his back is thrust a portentous char-pa whip—the lash always 6ft. long, the handle only 1 ft., the leathern cracker at the end of the thong at least 6 in. The loads are adjusted. The master mounts. He looks at his watch; so do his friends; for he will certainly be timed, till a telegram announces his having had a bad commencement, when his ride no longer interests himself or any one else. All three beasts pull on the severe native bit, as with a shout and a clatter off we go. The guide leads, then comes the servant, last he sahib; for guides will loiter, servants will lag to chatter. The position of the the master in the rear precludes this. A gentle canter takes us out of the town; then we gallop. At about the half-stage, say ten or twelve miles, the guide shouts "Nuffus!" (breath). The experienced rider has already moderated his pace to a canter or amble. This is kept up with an occasional walk over bad bits of road till three-quarters of the stage is reached; then all three settle down to business. Often the horses used to the work and in hard training need no incitement: often whip and spur have to be freely used, the horses begin to give out, and cease to respond to the shoats of the guide and the curses of the servant. But the chuppar-khana, or post-house, is in sight; up go the three pairs of ears; at racing pace they do the last two miles, these ponies which on starting seemed only fit for the knacker's yard—these spavined, wind-galled, sore-backed, half-starved wretches. Twenty-four miles under the three hours by the clock! The first stage is done; the sahib lights his pipe and stretches his legs. If an old hand, he assists in the saddling and incites the postmaster to hasten. A new guide, off we go again, having given our present to our late delighted post-boy. The same gallop, canter, or amble. A strap breaks; three minutes' halt. Crash—down comes the guide's horse on his nose; the guide, who, like all Persians, rides very short, flies over the animal's head; up they get, off they go, none the worse. On we go, perhaps pulling at our pipe; suddenly, as if he had been shot, down comes our horse. We are an old hand; our horse is lying in a heap, our feet are on the ground; we sit on the prostrate animal, none the worse save for the shake. Fall the first. We may reckon on perhaps two such falls in a journey with even good horses. Sometimes we have no falls. Sometimes no one of the three falls in a whole journey of, say, 200 miles; this is, however, very unusual. Such are the stages in fine whether; in wet there is the additional excitements of a drenching, or in winter of snow-drifts, icicles in one's beard and moustache, and the usual perils of the road—as robbers frost, and a bad fall. As a rule, however, in these falls no one is hurt. The writer, who had the opportunity of knowing, never heard of a fracture or even a dislocation among the staff of the English Government Telegraph Department in Persia. There are the delights of the road: good horses and plenty to choose from; beautiful and varied scenery; a good record; the pipe at the stage, smoked sitting on a cool stone; and, last (and best of all, the well-earned rest (and tub) in the grimy little guest-chamber of the post-house, on the bed one has carried behind one's saddle, before the blazing brushwood fire. Each journey has its incidents, its varied excitements, its trials. Personally the writer has known nothing more enjoyable, and most men who have gone through the experience look back with pleasure on a char-pa ride in Persia.—*St. James's Gazette.*

## DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—20 cases whisky, C, Palmer and Co.

Clan Macgregor s—15 cases whisky and 35 cases gingerwine, D. Cowasjee; 76 cases whisky Kerr Tarrieck and Co; 100 cases whisky, J. Framji; 100 cases whisky, S. Cowasjee; 50 hogsheads ale, C; Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—15 cases oilmanstores, G. Jewanji and Co; 25 packages wine and spirts, Phillips and Co.

Bengal s—64 cases provisions, S. Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 1 case clocks, Marks and Co; 17 cases colour, C. Macdonald; 165 packages disinfecting powder, M. M. Mody and Co; 12 packages medicine, Rogers and Co; 2 cases vegetableseed, C., Palmer and Co; 65 cases ale and 20 cases stout, C., Palmer and Co; 50 cases port wine, E. Cowasjee Dalal; 20 cases summer and butt sherry, Treacher and Co.

Yesso s—1 hogsheads rum, Pestonjee and Co.

Kerbella s—400 boxes brandy, N. Ardasir and Sons; 2 hogsheads cognac, D. Cowasji.

Huzara s—10 cases port wine, C., Palmer and Co.

Dago s—1 hogsheads whisky, Pestonjee and Co.

Sorrento s—45 cases gin, .P Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—75 pakages beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

C. Lafilte s—53 cases vermouth and 24 cases claret, B. and A. Hormusji

Singapore s—52 cases brandy, S. H. Bottlewala; 75 cases brandy, S. Cowasji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—107 cases window glass S. Babooji.

Europa s—99 boxes window glass, S. Babooji; 2 cases lavender water, 2 cases can de cologne, E. Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—8 cases note paper, K. Abdoolhoosein.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following intimation has been received from Commander A. Carpenter, R. N., in charge of the Marine Survey of India:—Until the locality is re-surveyed vessels should not pass between the Crocodile Rock and the Cadiapatam Coast, a rock having been reported inside Kotah Island, and another suspected between Crocodile Rock and Adundale Island.

THE barque Satar, 329 tons, Captain A. M. Nielson, will sail to-day for Coconada, in ballast.

THE s. s. Iran, 2,316 tons, Captian E. Cooper, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with ballast.

THE s. s. Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain A. Talbot, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Saint Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain T. H. S. Millard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (Sept. 22), with ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kerbella, 1,453 tons, Captain A. E. Stebbing, sailed yesterday, for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London—Mrs. Nuthall, Mrs. Beyts, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Hamfray, Mrs. Bebington and three children, and Lieut. W. Browne. For Kurrachee and Aden—five deck.

### VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH OCTOBER.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. Bengal .... | 2524 | W. B. Anderson | A | P. & O. Co. |
| „ Roumania | 2207 | J. Harris........ | B | Graham & Co. |
| „ Sorrento.... | 1775 | J. F. Rodger...... | E | F., Muir & Co. |
| „ Yesso ....... | 1381 | Brotherstone | F | F., Muir & Co. |
| „ Akbar ....... | | | G | |
| „ Europa ...... | 1492 | A. Talbot ...... | H J | K., Nixon & Co. |
| „ Clan Macgregor | 1926 | S. H. Palmer .. | K | F., Muir & Co. |
| „ Cy. of Salop | 1385 | J. Rice........ | M | The Captain. |
| „ Dunedin..... | 1417 | J. P. Crimings... | Q | J. Mackintosh. |
| „ Tiverton .. | | | Ibis | |
| „ Lalpoora .. | 414 | W. Whitted .... | L | B. I. S. N. Co. |
| „ Altmore ... | 1351 | W. Stephen .... | | R. Bomonji. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Saint Dunstan (s). | Millard ....... | Aden, Sept. 29. |
| | Brisbane.......... | Haue.......... | Mauritius. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Henry Bolckow (s) | Hughes ..... | Persian Gulf. |
| | Niagara (s) ....... | Gill ........... | Hull. |
| | Kerbella (s) ....... | Stebbing..... | London. |
| | Iran (s) .......... | Cooper ....... | Kurrachee. |
| | Europa (s) ........ | Talbot ....... | Port Said. |

The barque Satar, Nielson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Coconada.

The steamer Goa, began to load yesterday for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
1 Alsatia (s) ........Brown ........Liverpool, Aug. 14.
W. Hastings (s)...Taylor .......Greenock, Aug. 28.
2 Canning (s) ........Edwards......Rangoon, Sept. 29.
Imberhorne .........Mallandain Singapore, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1.—Steamers Coconada and Patna.
Oct. 2.—Steamer Bulimba.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
1 Simla (s)............ ........ Bombay.
Chollerton (s) .... ........ Melbourne.
2 Scindia (s) ........ ........ Rangoon.
3 Nepaul (s) ......... ........ Calcutta.
Sirsa (s) ............. ........ Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
1 Nevasa (s)......... ........ Rangoon.
2 Simla (s)............ ........ Calcutta.
Malda (s) ............ ........ Rangoon.
3 Scindia (s) ......... ........ Rangoon.

## DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—6,000 cwt. wheat E. Latham and Co.; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby; 9,000 cwt wheat, The Bombay Company; 750 cwt myrabollams, S. Vagji.

Clan Macgregor s—100 bales cotton, G. Samuldass; 10,000 cwt wheat, The Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton, Jaipal Shajpal; 41 bales wool, Beeja Damjee; 5,000 cwt wheat, The Bombay Company; 262 bales wool, Dharsey Bhijee.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—20 bales skins, H. S. H. Janmahomed; 40 bales skins, J. Abba; 20 bales skins and 50 cwt gum, J. Purdhan; 45 cwt gum, M. Ookeda; 4 cases woollen piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co.; 12 cwt fishmaws, B. Sajun.

County of Salop s—300 lb. cardamom, H. M. Cassum; 16 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee.

FOR HULL.

Niagara s—3,060 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Sorrent s—900 cwt myrabollams, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Dunedin s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, T. and Boutillier; 100 cwt gum, 10 cwt wax and 148 cwt coiryarn, F. Hurst; 1,998 cwt wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—2,000 cwt castoroil, seeds, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Yesso s—200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion s—206 bales twist, L. Chuttoo; 200 bales twist' Tharia Topun.

OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—543¾ cwts myrabollams, Arjun Khimjee; 1,062½ cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee; 30 cwts linseed oil, Coutts and Co; 900 cwts linseed, Ghela Barmull.

Clan Macgregor s—28 bales wool, Hurridas Corjee; 45 bales wool, Goolam Hoosein Adamjee; 152 bales cotton, C. Lilladhur; 525 cwts hemp, Lalljee Nowrojee.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—21 cwts fish maws, Hassam Purdhan; 7 cases shawls, Joosabsham Hoosonsham; 95 cwts gum, Nurpal Sejpal; 11 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Luchmundas Bhicanchand; 159 cwts wet dates, J. S. S. Sassoon; 5 cases shawls and 2 cases piece-goods, M. Jairamdass; 4 cases woollen shawls, D. Sassoon and Co.

County of Salop s—8¼ cwts iory, S. Esmail; 343¾ cwts linseed cakes, Glade and Co; 171 cwts oil cakes, and 4 gallons lime juice, Cowasji K. Mehta; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 4 bales hides, C. Jehangir and Co.; 9 bales silk, M. Govindram; 2 boxes woollen handkerchiefs, G. Noordeen; 1,876 cwts barley, A Blascheck and Co.; 56 cwts gum, Abdool Rahim Abdool Kadur.

FOR PORT SAID.

Europa s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Bengal s—480 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sutlej s—9½ cwts ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Yesso s—110 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—300 bags wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Bengal s—201 cwts myrobollams, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Dunedin s—2,625 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Radcliffe, Lieut., Bo. R. A., from duty, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 6.

Callingwood, Col., Bo. 2nd Gloster, on duty, from Mount Abu.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER. 6.

Randolph, Capt., Bl. R. E., to join, to Roorkee.

OCTOBER 6.

Keith, Surgn.-Major, Bl. Med. Staff, to join, to Rawal Pindee.

Hamfray, Lieut.-Col., Bl. Attcd. Bhopal Battn., on furlough, to England.

Browne, Lt,, 6th Mad. Infy., on sick leave, to England.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 7.

Vol. R. C. Cope having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to B Company.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Resaldar-Maj Isri Pershad, CIE, is appointed Hony Attache to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The services of Surg F F MacCartie, at present employed as a Probationer in the Assay Dept of the Bombay Mint, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Mr. G C Walker, BCS, having been appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India, in the Dept of Finance and Commerce, assumed charge of that appointment before noon on the 23rd Sept 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff, from 20th Sept 1886:—To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.—Lieut L G F Gordon, RA.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India, probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the date of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut W H Godair, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut C E Hendley, and H W C Colquhoun, Welsh Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieut E R Houghton, West Riding Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Col F J Keen, CB, BSC, (p a) for one year, pension service, over 30 years.

Col A Battye, CB, BSC, Commdt 1st Battn, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regt (p a) for 1 year, pension service, 29 years and 161 days.

Capt B Channer, BSC, 2nd (Queen's Own) Benl Infy, (m c) for 1 year, pension service, 18 years and 281 days.

Lieut A N Carr, BSC, 3rd Benl Cavy, (m c) for 1 year, pension service, 8 years and 244 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut-Col H P Peacock, Benl Cav, to be Col in the Army—20th Sept 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.—Maj A J T Welchman, Genl List Infy, (now on tempory half-pay), to be Lieut-Col, from 20th Dec 1885.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgns to be Surgns-Maj, from 30th Sept 1886:—R N Stoker, G Bomford, MD, A Barclay, MB and C J McCartie, MD.

Brigade-Surgn James Browne, MD, has been permitted to retire from the service, from the 18th Aug 1886, subject to H M's approval.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the conversion of the Mounted Infy Company of the Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps into a squadron of Cavalry to be styled the "Calcutta Mounted Rifles."

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt J C M Beresford, RE, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, is removed from the Estabt of the Military Works Dept. Pending further orders, he will be attached to that dept, under section 7, para 236 E, of the Benl Army Regulations.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr B W Cantopher, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is transferred from the Estabt under the Chief Commr of Assam to that under the Chief Commr of Burma.

The portion of P W D, Notification No 210, dated 14th Aug 1886, relating to Mr C O Leefe, is cancelled.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Maj C E Shepherd, SC, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bolan Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

Mr G E Moore, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, is on return from furlough, posted to the Eastern Benl State Railway.

The undermentioned Exec Engrs, 4th Grade, temporary rank, are posted to the lines noted opposite their names:—Mr R L Campbell to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway and Mr. H T Gwyther to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

Post Office—Mr R G Hoggarth is appointed to officiate as a 1st Grade Supdt. Lalla Debi Prosad is appointed to officiate as a 2nd Grade Supdt; Lalla Pershadi Lal is appointed to officiate as Manager, Dead Letter Office, Allahad.

Mr H H Jahans is appointed to be Post Master, Cawnpore, and Moulvi Habibur Rahman Ahmed is appointed to be Post Master, Agra.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

| | 1886. | | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday ... | ... 8th Oct. | Friday ... | ... 19th Nov. |
| „ ... | ... 15th „ | „ ... | ... 26th |
| „ ... | ... 22nd „ | „ ... | ... 3rd Dec |
| „ ... | ... 29th „ | „ ... | ... 10th „ |
| „ ... | ... 5th Nov. | „ ... | ... 17th „ |
| „ ... | ... 12th „ | „ ... | ... 24th „ |

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

*N.B.*—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

*Via* BRINDISI.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz. ... .. ... 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. ... ... 1½ „

ZANZIBAR MAIL VIA ADEN.

*Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL VIA ADEN.

FAIR SEASON.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*

MONSOON.—*On Tuesdays every nofrth ~~week~~.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

| MAILS. | At General Post Office. | | At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary Letters and Papers. | Registered Letters. | |
| ‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. | P. M. 5-20 | 4 P.M. | P.M. 5-55 |
| *For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara. | P.M. 12-50 | NOON. 12 | P.M. 1-25 |
| For Poona and Intermediate Stations .................. | 7 P.M. | 4 P.M. | P.M. 7-55 |
| †For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra .... | P.M. 6-20 | 4 P.M. | 7-0 P.M. |
| For ditto as far as Surat .... | 5 A.M. | 4 P.M. of previous day. | .. |
| For ditto in Southern Koncan, *i.e.*, Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur .................. | A.M. 5-30 | 4-0 P.M. | .. |
| *For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country .. | A.M. 6-30 | 4 P.M. of previous day. | A.M. 7 25 |
| For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar ..... .................. | 6 A.M. | Do. | A.M. 6-55 |
| For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad. | A.M. 11-0 | A.M. 10-45 | ... |

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

## NOTICES.

# GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

## HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

### FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.**

Pescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## GRIMAULT'S MATICO

### CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

### ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

## GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

### TO MOTHERS!

## GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE.
PARIS.

## DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE

OF

### LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to onr existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

## CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE

OF

### PEPSIC-PEPTONE

### TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

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AND

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Marine Line
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Parell
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Mahim
Bandora
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Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
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Boisur
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Chitapore
Mulkid Gateeram
Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulagunda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Mussapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

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Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.

† Junction for

From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments [illegible] minutes for Dinner ¶ 40 minutes for [illegible]

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WATERPROOF BLACKING.

Does not injure the Leather.

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CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

## GOLD MEDAL,

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*N.B.*—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

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**RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.**

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# MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

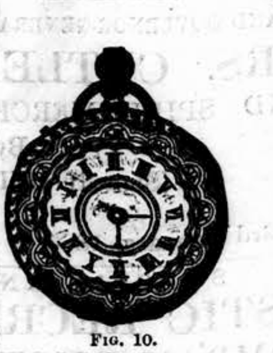
FIG. 10.

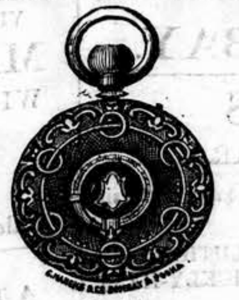
FIG. 11.

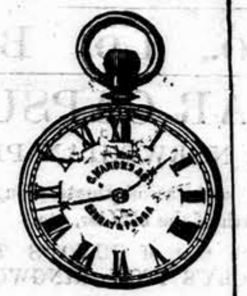
FIG. 12.

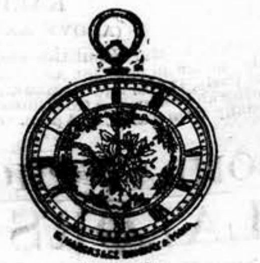
FIG. 13.

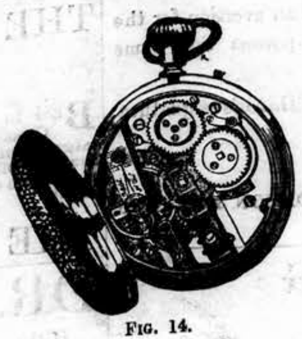
FIG. 14.

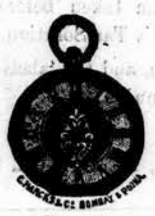
FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11 ... | 45 | 0 |
| Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10... | 50 | 0 |
| Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12... | 40 | 0 |
| Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12 ... | 60 | 0 |
| Do. hunting, like illustration 11 | 65 | 0 |
| Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10 ... | 70 | 0 |
| Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10 ... | 130 | 0 |
| Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... | 125 | 0 |
| Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12 ... | 95 | 0 |
| Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial... | 175 | 0 |
| Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled ... | 200 | 0 |
| Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial... | 150 | 0 |
| Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer ... | 350 | 0 |
| Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... from Rs. 200 to | 380 | 0 |
| The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to | 700 | 0 |

*Note.*—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

## MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

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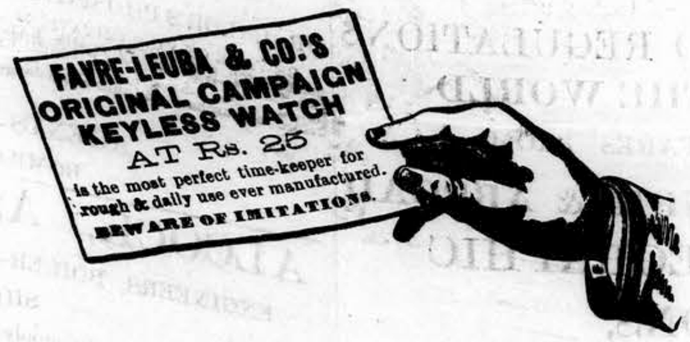

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MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.

DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.

SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.

ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

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